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AUG 11 1910

# Collier's

## THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Containing:  
*Outdoor  
America*



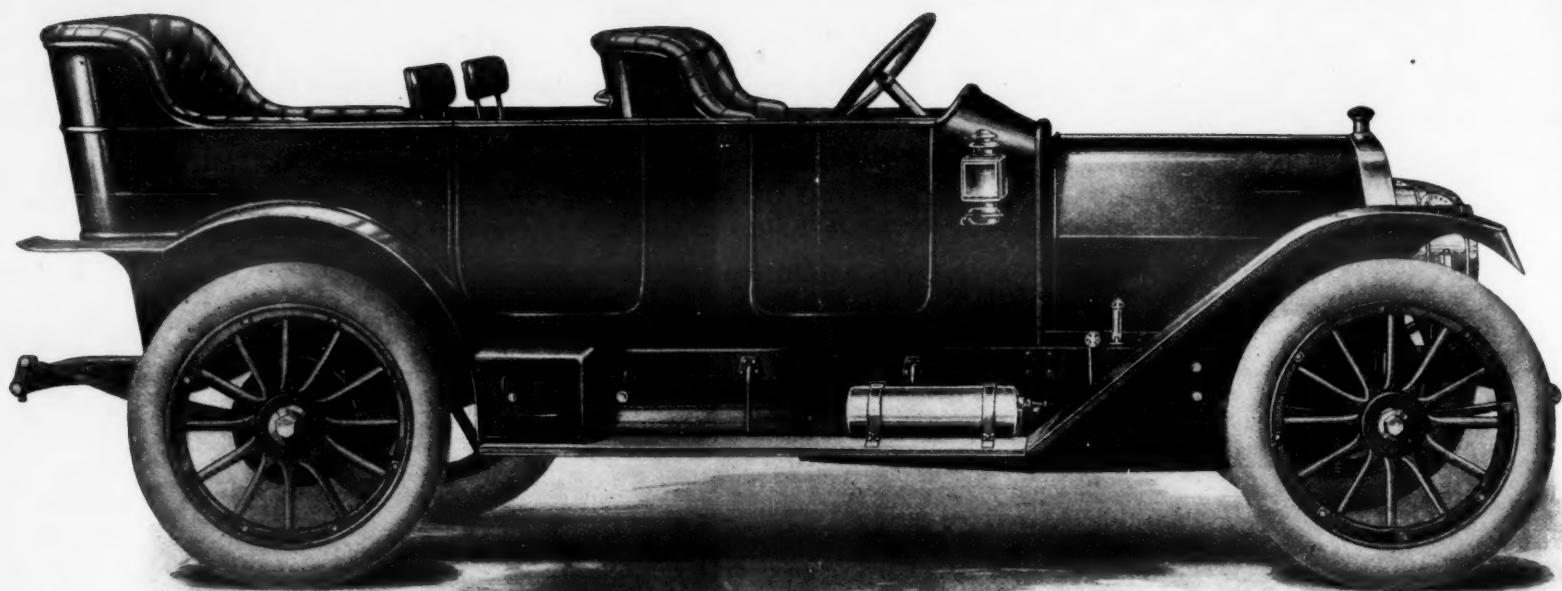
M. L. BLUMENTHAL

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VOL XLV NO 21

"Choosing Up!"

AUGUST 13 1910



Model F-Special—Seven Passenger Touring Car, fore doors—\$2900

*Speedwell*

1911 has in store for you no motor car more interesting than this. It is stamped with the characteristics that distinguish the *super*-car from the moderately good. It is a fine and a finished product. It will disappoint you in no single particular. A dignified and a beautiful car which realizes every expectation aroused by its distinguished appearance.

SPEEDWELL MODELS FOR 1911

Model H—2-passenger Roadster.....	\$2500	Model D-Special—5-passenger Touring	
Model C—4-passenger Toy Tonneau.....	2625	Car, Fore Doors.....	\$2750
Model D—5-passenger Touring Car.....	2650	Model F—7-passenger Touring Car.....	2800
Model K—5-passenger Close Coupled.....	2650	Model F-Special—7-passenger Touring	
Model G—4-passenger Torpedo.....	2700	Car, Fore Doors.....	2900
Model H-Special—4-passenger Roadster	2700	Model E—7-passenger Limousine.....	3850

All 4-Cylinder, 50 H. P.

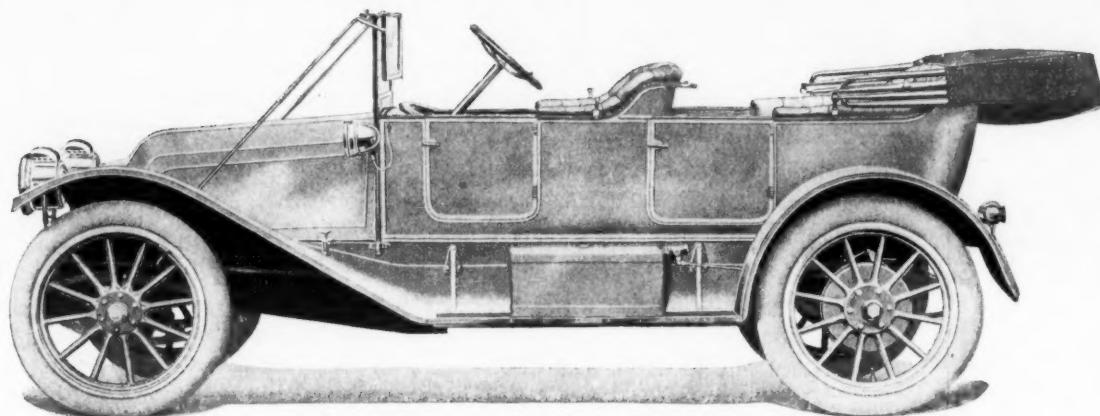
The Speedwell Motor Car Company, 200 Essex Avenue, Dayton, Ohio

Licensed Under Selden Patent

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



# Franklin "The Car Beautiful"



Model D fitted with double torpedo-phaeton body

## Tenth Annual Announcement

In the Franklin line for the 1911 season are four chassis sizes, two "sixes" and two "fours", fitted with eleven different styles of open and closed bodies. All bodies are the latest Parisian type.

With no radiator and fan to interfere, the Franklin body and hood lines are blended harmoniously, giving a beauty and smartness obtainable by no other design.

### List of Models and Specifications

Model H, larger and more powerful than last year, is fitted with full seven-passenger open body or double torpedo-phaeton four-passenger body.

Specifications: Six  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  cylinders; 48-horse-power; 133-inch wheel base; tires, rear  $38 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, front  $37 \times 5$  inches; weight, touring car 3300 pounds; price, \$4500; wheel base of torpedo-phaeton, 126 inches; weight, 3200 pounds; price, \$4500.

Model D, larger, with six cylinders, is fitted with full five-passenger open body, double torpedo-phaeton four-passenger body or seven-passenger limousine or landaulet body.

Specifications: Six  $4 \times 4$  cylinders; 38-horse-power; 123-inch wheel base; tires, rear  $37 \times 5$  inches, front  $36 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; weight, touring car 2800 pounds, torpedo 2700 pounds; prices, touring car \$3500, torpedo-phaeton \$3500, limousine or landaulet \$4400.

Model M, a new medium-size car, fitted with five-passenger open body or seven-passenger limousine or landaulet body.

Specifications: Four  $4 \times 4$  cylinders; 25-horse-power; 108-inch wheel base; tires, rear  $34 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, front  $34 \times 4$  inches; weight, touring car 2300 pounds; price, \$2700; limousine or landaulet, price, \$3500.

Model G, longer wheel base and roomier, fitted with four-passenger open body. It is the only high-grade small car built in America.

Specifications: Four  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$  cylinders; 18-horse-power; 100-inch wheel base; tires, rear  $32 \times 4$  inches, front  $32 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; weight, 1850 pounds; price, \$1950.

Special runabout, G type, fitted with single torpedo-phaeton two-passenger body.

Specifications: Four  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$  cylinders; tires, rear  $32 \times 4$  inches, front  $32 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; weight, 1800 pounds; price, including top and glass front, \$1950.

Standard equipment, all models, includes top.

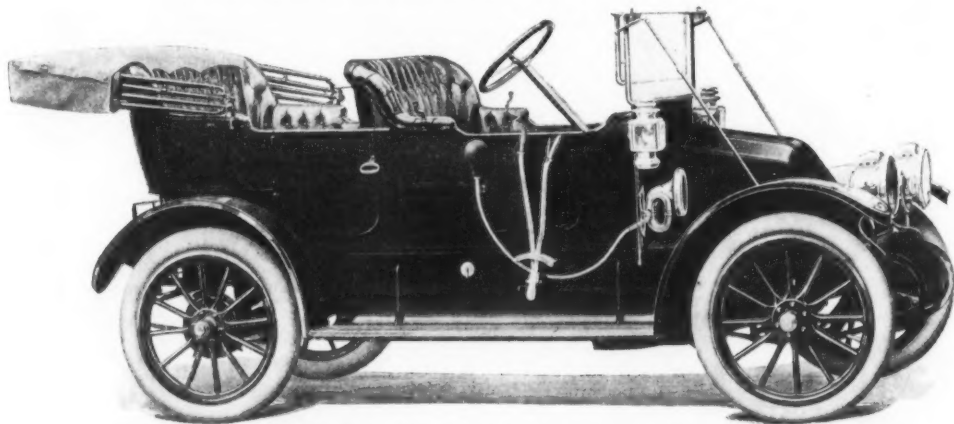
**Tires and Rims:** A comparison of tire sizes will show that our tires have fifty per cent greater capacity than those used on other automobiles. The tires on our light-weight five-passenger D, for example, are the same as used on the heavy high-grade seven-passenger cars and the same as we used on the Franklin H last year. Other makers, because of tire trouble, are now using demountable rims. We continue the light, quick detachable rim.

**New Features Summarized:** Doors to front seats; flush-sided, sloping-hood bodies; lower seats and lower effect generally; new oiling system, overcoming smoking; quiet valve action; engine air jacket arranged to give complete accessibility; more room between dash and front seat and a greater rake to steering column; deeper and more luxurious upholstery; still larger tires; all motors accurately balanced.

Franklin resilient construction gives the only luxurious riding. No form of springs equals the full-elliptic springs for comfort. The wood chassis frame, unlike the steel frame, cushions all shocks so that there is a complete absence of vibration. There is no fatigue for the passengers, and the automobile does not deteriorate through use.

Franklin air cooling is the ideal system for an automobile engine; it affords the lightest, simplest construction; it does not require attention; it is independent of climate and weather conditions; it does all that water cooling can do, and more; it can not break down or get out of order; there are no working parts not required in the engine itself. It is superior in every way to any other cooling system.

Deliveries are on schedule; selection of date is on order of sale



Model G fitted with four-passenger open body

New catalogue  
on request

H H FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY Syracuse N Y

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FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY Syracuse N Y  
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Whoever you are, whatever your age, wherever you live, mark the coupon. Doing so involves neither expense nor obligation.

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Architectural Drafting	Textile Manufacturing
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Only \$25.00 needed to start this big, pleasant, profitable business. This pays for complete outfit consisting of **Wonder Cannon Camera**, tripod and supplies for making 400 finished photo buttons. Selling the finished button at only 10c each nets \$40.00. This leaves a nice profit above the original investment, besides the ownership of **Cannon Camera** and tripod. Extra button plates \$1.00 per hundred. Extra gift frames \$1.25 per gross. Write today for **FREE CATALOG**.

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## ADVERTISING BULLETIN

NO. 68

### A MAN WHO HAS NOT USED COLLIER'S

**N**OT long ago we received a letter from an inventor who had secured a patent on a specialty that is destined to become almost indispensable to travelers. He was manufacturing it in a small way in his home, and wanted to advertise in Collier's to get orders by mail. He wished to insert a one-inch advertisement in one issue.

We asked him to talk it over with one of our representatives, which he did.

His article is honest, and his price fair, yet we did not accept the advertisement because his specialty could not be attractively and convincingly described in one-inch space. When we found that he could not afford to take large space, or to take the inch space more than once, we advised him to advertise

in a single newspaper, the lower rate of which would enable him to use large space often enough to be convincing. We gave him the names of a number of reliable agencies, and recommended one or two newspapers.

When his newspaper campaign is paying well and he feels that he can advertise in the magazines he will come to Collier's, because we did not take his money for what looked to us like a losing venture.

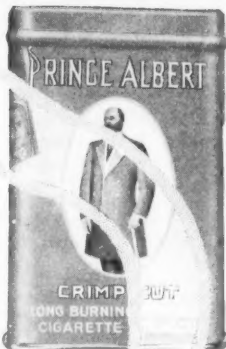
This story is printed merely as an example of the cooperation that the high-class periodicals are constantly giving the advertiser. So long as a publication is scrupulously honest with its advertisers it can—and will—insist that they be scrupulously honest with its readers.

*E. B. Patterson*  
Manager Advertising Department

### NOW!

Hustle over to the nearest smokery. Dig down into your jeans for 10c—Get "smoke happy" for the first time.

Cram your best pipe full of this rich, fragrant, comforting tobacco. Smoke until the bowl burns your hand—go to it as hard as you like:—



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—Because it has had the bite taken out in the patent process by which it is produced—a process controlled by us.

If your dealer has no Prince Albert when you ask, send us 8c. We'll fire back a sample tin to any address in the United States.



Only the richest and mellowest of the noted Burley tobacco gets into a can of Prince Albert. The patented process annihilates the bite, but doesn't affect the delightful flavor.

Get busy!—let loose of that dime.—NOW!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.  
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Just Right!  
70°

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1. The SYLPHON REGITHERM is located in the living-room. A simple device communicates motion to the Boiler dampers and keeps the whole house at a genial, uniform temperature. Will save enough coal in two winters to more than pay the price. Just as good for hot-air furnace.

2. The SYLPHON STEAM REGULATOR automatically keeps the pressure even, saving coal and caretaking. Easily attached to OLD or NEW Boilers; is all metal, no rubber diaphragm to play out.

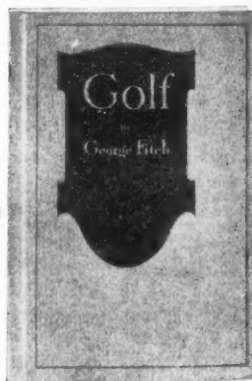
3. The SYLPHON WATER REGULATOR can be applied to any Hot-Water Boiler, or Tank Water Heater for domestic supply. It automatically keeps the temperature of the water just right for heating purposes, or, at any stated degree of temperature for hot faucet supply, etc.

No better investments can be made to get the most from Steam or Hot-Water Heating. Pay for themselves in keeping down the fuel costs, and save running up and down stairs. Our IDEAL Sylphon booklet (mailed free) shows how to reduce those "high costs of living." We cordially invite your inquiry.

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Send a copy to that Golf Friend



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# Collier's

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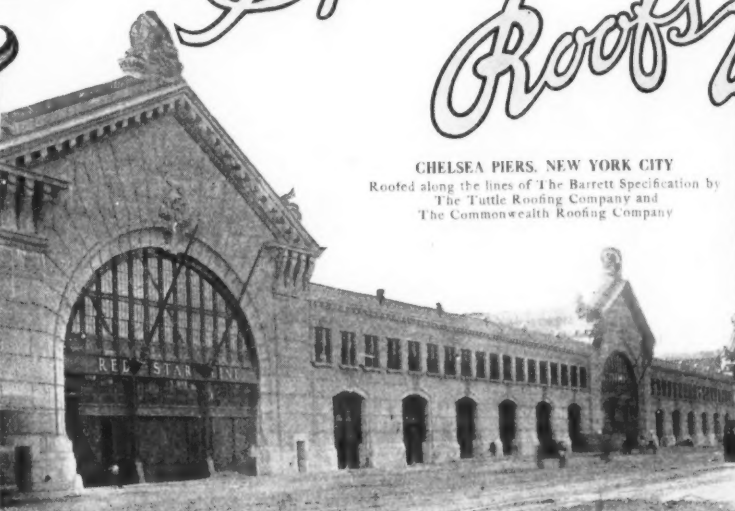
VOLUME XLV

NUMBER 21

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Change of Address.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of Collier's will reach any new subscriber.

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Carefully figured side by side with other types of roofing, it is found that Barrett Specification Roofs give better protection at a lower cost per year than any other kind.

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Boston St. Louis Pittsburg  
Cleveland Cincinnati  
Minneapolis Kansas City  
New Orleans London, Eng.



"Yours is only a personal ambition—  
I stand for my country!"



By

**E. Phillips Oppenheim**

begins in the September

**SMART SET**

out August 13th,  
and will be continued serially.

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OPPENHEIM**

is the most popular writer of fiction to-day. "Havoc" is admittedly his strongest and best story—a story of love, international politics, underground diplomacy and a man's desperate fight for his country's honor.

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No hose can be mended to look right—to feel comfortable. Especially is this true of summer hose. Don't wear mended hose. You don't have to. Since "Holeproof" came there is no more need for the darning basket. "Holeproof" is absolutely guaranteed to you for six months because "Holeproof's" extraordinary wearing qualities make such a guaranty safe. And Holeproof Hose have the **style** and **fit**, too—as superior in style as in wear. Yet you pay no more for "Holeproof" than you pay for ordinary hose which lack the "Holeproof" quality and style.

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We also offer you silk sox with a guarantee. A handsome box of three pairs for \$2.00. They must wear you three months without holes or you get new hose free.

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We'll give you your "Holeproof" dealer's name, or ship direct where we have no dealer, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance. Write for our Free Book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."



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the question reduces itself to just this:

Are you willing to trust to chance in buying soda crackers, or are you going to *assure* yourself of getting the finest soda crackers ever made—

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**5¢** (Never Sold in Bulk)

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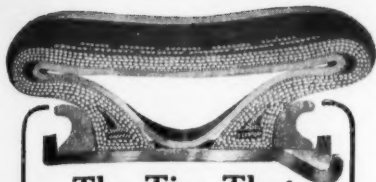
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## Editorial Bulletin



==|| Saturday, August 13, 1910 ||==

### A New Story by Richard Harding Davis

Next week's issue will contain the first instalment of a two-part story in which Mr. Davis takes up two unusually interesting characters which he finds in an equally interesting situation. The struggles of a budding writer to keep his appetite under control are fairly well understood; but when this same young writer has been "brought up in an expensive way" by a rich father, who left him finally nothing but debts—and when his wife was brought up in an even more expensive way—the situation in "The Man Who Could Not Lose" distinctly tightens.

"We have twenty-seven dollars and fourteen cents," said Carter. "That is every penny we possess in the world."

"Dolly regarded him fixedly and shook her head."

"Is it wicked," she asked, "for me to love you so?"

"Haven't you been listening to me?" he demanded.

"Again Dolly shook her head."

"I was watching the way you talk. When your lips move fast they do such charming things."

It was at the race-track where they first met, and it is about the race-track that the story centers—with an account of preposterous and repeated plunging and a series of mystic "tips." Also, there was Dolly's method of backing to the limit her own visions, and the extraordinary turn this gave to her husband's career. The narrative is one of rapid, vivid action in a highly humorous vein.

The story is illustrated by Wallace Morgan.

The second part will appear in the issue of August 27.

### An Effective Plan for Suffragettes

There are many methods in both England and America by which women are seeking the ballot. There are campaigns of argument, of persuasion, and not infrequently of pummeling. But these efforts have, in most cases, been addressed to opposition—actual or expected: enthusiasts have gone forth publicly to stalk their enemies and have always found some.

They have a different system out in the young State of Washington. The attitude of the suffrage workers there is to assume that every man and woman is with them. They do not look for trouble, and in consequence are finding none. They do not argue. They let their opponents talk themselves entirely out, while they go pleasantly about their business.

In "Women's Political Methods," which will be published in next week's Collier's, Frances Maule Björkman tells of the great advancement that Votes-for-Women has made in Washington—also in other Western States. "There," she writes, "women's campaigns, not on an academic question, but on a live political issue, are in progress."

Elections for woman's suffrage amendments to the Constitutions are pending in Washington, South Dakota, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

### The Interpreter of Halsted Street

Next week "The Street of Little Trades," the first of Edith Wyatt's three studies of Halsted Street, Chicago, will be printed in Collier's.

Perhaps the most characteristic street in our big American centers, Halsted Street runs straight for twenty-seven miles through our typically American city. From Lake Michigan, where it starts, it runs for a time through a section of staid dwellings with lawns; it becomes a region of a thousand little shops; it blares with the noises of the penny arcades, and flashes with the hard glare of lights in front of the moving-picture shows; church bells and engine bells rouse its people, the polyglot people among whom the many-dormered group of buildings called Hull House is set; it is a market-place for women with baskets on their arms, and for the trainloads of cattle and hogs and sheep from the prairies and farms of all the wide country. It is twenty-seven miles of shifting, cosmopolitan America.

Nobody has written the drama of the street quite so vividly, with quite the understanding, of Miss Wyatt. Many of us not of Chicago know Halsted Street, in a way. One of us will call it "interesting," another "lawless," another "sordid"—and we will all be partly right. That street is a thousand-tinted ribbon of life, and Miss Wyatt, better than anybody we know, has the power to make you see the meaning of each shade.

In later issues, "Chicago's 'Melting Pot,'" and "Bubbly Creek" and Beyond," the titles of number two and three of the series, will be printed. Though all are about Halsted Street, each article is complete in itself.



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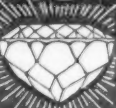
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"The Sweetest Story Ever Told"

Drawn by CHARLES DANA GIBSON

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# Collier's

## The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers  
Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street  
NEW YORK

August 13, 1910

### Leadership and Knowledge

SINCE MAN has inhabited this ball, and left record of his doings, never has he been as gifted as in the few years when Athens was in flower. The dominant statesman of her brightest period was the leader of humanitarianism in an age of war. Dying, praised for his multitudinous renown, he said his fairest claim to fame was that never through him had an Athenian worn black; and when a battle had been fought PERICLES spoke to his countrymen of the youth who had perished from the city, "like spring from the year." He led his city toward the sciences and the arts. The first orator of his age, the most cultivated of men, he was yet leader of the Radical party against the Conservatives: for the combination of learning with popular sympathy and trust gives light to the many, and gives vitality to knowledge. Without this union, we see blind groping on the one side and secluded pedantry on the other.

The widest popularity among leaders of our day is enjoyed by one, in analyzing whom most observers have neglected an important element. We hear much of Mr. ROOSEVELT's sagacity, intuition, and personality; but we hear little of his unswerving study and of his never-ceasing reflection. His lecture at Oxford was a striking proof of the amount he reads and of the closeness with which he connects reading with questions of the moment. His speech at the Guildhall was regarded as impulsively founded upon a few days in Egypt, instead of upon years of thought and upon intimate and long-continued familiarity with such volumes as CROMER's solid and impressive history. It is easy to forget how much work it costs to lead. Occasionally leadership is complete without the aid of books, as with our own GEORGE WASHINGTON. More often a study of the past is a foundation of strong and enlightened convictions about the present, as in WASHINGTON's great lieutenants. Mr. ROOSEVELT's return to America has fully justified the hopes and confidence of his fellow men. He has shown wisdom, courage, prudence. He has proved that each year of life, whether spent in politics or in travel, is devoted to study and to progress. Death gathers man, even as the grass, and he who would see a little, in brief years of groping, must care to know, must labor, must reflect.

### Fancy in Drama

TWO PLAYS, which belong to the same family, "The Blue Bird" and "Chantecler," are announced for early production in the United States. When MAETERLINCK visited BARRIE in London, he wrote, on the English dramatist's wall, a greeting "to the father of 'Peter Pan' and the grandfather of 'The Blue Bird.'" The success of "Peter Pan"—a success which still continues—is partly responsible for the present trend toward the fanciful on the stage, but of course these plays have an ancestry which can be traced back to ARISTOPHANES. In recent years, perhaps, the fancy-drama which, with "Peter Pan," shows the most actual dramatic life is HAUPTMANN's "Sunken Bell." In the English standard drama "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" and "The Tempest" occupy a place alone; and "The Tempest," by the way, is also to be revived this season at The New Theater. "Chantecler" is not dramatic, and when it has run its present course it is safe to say it will never be revived, but it is interesting as illustrating the marked present tendency among dramatists toward the fancifully symbolic—a tendency as unmistakable as was the realistic trend among the most intelligent British dramatists in the days—not so long ago—when PINERO and JONES and SLAW were adapting the INSEN gospel to England. In spite of ROSTAND's talents, intellectual Paris does not take as kindly to fancy on the stage as she does to the direct discussions of such philosophers as LAVEDAN and BRIEUX. The Germans have a stronger taste for thought embodied in airy fable. The fate of "Chantecler" and "The Blue Bird" in our country will throw light on American desires. "Sister Beatrice," admirably produced, was well received last winter in New York, and "The Blue Bird" has decidedly stronger elements of popularity. There are large and increasing audiences in America for poetry, but of course poetry belongs on the stage only if it is genuinely dramatic in structure.

### Synthetic Acting

THE GREATEST LITERATURE is written in verse. When it is in prose, as in DON QUIXOTE or FALSTAFF, it yet escapes the literal. It generalizes. The Greek sculptors, great in anatomy, were not slaves to anatomy. They allowed one muscle to take the place of two, if in the end they could more satisfactorily present their true but

heightened conception of the human body. Similarly, in the smaller art of acting, the greatest triumph is not in literalism. It is in the style which represents rather than merely copies. The city of Paris has no difficulty in furnishing actors enough for the Théâtre Antoine and the Grand Guignol, but its resources are strained to keep up the standard of the Théâtre Français. Literal naturalness is an easy affair compared to noble artifice. There are hundreds of good character actors to one who is acceptable as JULIET or LEAR. There are thousands who speak so naturally as to be inaudible, to one who speaks the language which is true only as poetry and Greek sculpture are true—in selective composition, in presenting of life those aspects which are significant and worthy of attention.

### A Noticeable Book

THE FAMILY, the state, and woman are topics at present much discussed: happily they are worthy of discussion. G. K. CHESTER- TON is a fertile thinker: more than fertile—loose. It is easy to see why WILLIAM JAMES prefers him and WELLS to any other current British writers, for these two say the most noticeable things about what the universe should be, which is a matter of concern to Dr. JAMES. CHESTER- TON's latest effort, called "What's Wrong with the World?" is a production which we hope all our personal friends will read. It is a basis for lively conversation. That word "effort" of ours was not the happiest choice. The book reads like an effort, but sustained labor and sacrifice are what it chiefly lacks. The one word which Mr. CHESTER- TON is prone to apply to his own writing is "wild," but we think he is mis- taken. What appears so wild to him is (to use his own easy method) in reality over-tame. It is the product of a society devotedly fond of university education and of talk. Therefore his style is ruined by studied singularity and by the painful burnishment of every word. The equal sparkle (or self-advertisement) of every sentence prevents massing, architecture, perspective, big effects. The artist in him is unworthy of the thinker. This latest volume contains penetrating ideas about vast and simple problems. Too bad it is so clever!

### Feeding the Intellect

THOSE READERS whose cerebral hemispheres lack work may like to tell us which of the following baseball nines would be the stronger:

Catcher	KLING	GIBSON
Pitcher	JOHNSON	MATHEWSON
1st Base	CHASE	CHANCE
2d Base	EVERS	LAJOIE
3d Base	DEVLIN	H. LORD
Short-stop	TINKER	WAGNER
Left-field	CLARKE	LEACH
Center-field	COBB	MAGEE
Right-field	CRAWFORD	SPEAKER

Also, anybody who can pick two stronger nines out of this year's players is welcome to exercise himself thus, or indeed, if he prefers, in some other manner that may strike him as either more pleasing or better for his health.

### A Summer News Note

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS call an "old man" was drowned at Belle Harbor, Long Island, the other Sunday. We have chosen to tell of it because we knew him and were near him when he was lost, and because there was more to the episode than a futile tragedy. SCOTT was one of the army of New York business men. For twenty-five years he had come out each week-end for nine or ten months of each year to a narrow, lonely strip of beach, where he had built himself a wooden shack out of the planks which drift in on a fruitful tide. In cold weather he made himself a fire of driftwood in among the sparse marsh grass which grows just back of the beach. Short and strong as a fight- ing animal, he would go in and out of the water all day long, running back to his fire and warming himself when the weather was bitter. Although only eighteen miles from the largest city of the continent, he did not know the uses of a bathing suit, for his chosen place was not invaded by short-ranging excursionists and holiday lovers. His skin was brown as a berry. He was sixty years old, and as alert and power- ful in action as a young man. On the day of his death a rather heavy sea, choppy and with long rollers, was running, and the ebb tide was

then at its strength, pulling down the coast and away from shore. Toward the close of the day a foolish young Greek went out beyond his depth, lost his nerve, and began to call for help. SCOTT and another man swam out to him, while a friend on the beach pushed a log of wood into the water, where the tide floated it out to the struggling men. They rescued the Greek, got him on the log, and gradually worked him in. When all was going well, SCOTT, fifty feet away, started to swim ashore. He was tired, and the vexing cross-current which runs across the bar on the ebb caught him. He went down without a shout—too proud to call for help, or perhaps astonished and unbelieving that he could be pulled down after a quarter of a century of experience on that coast. It was several minutes before his comrades in the rescue knew they had lost him. When the flood tide came back, they walked the long beach for several hours on the chance that the body would be rolled in. And next day, five miles down the coast, it came in, "washed by the welter of the friendly sea."

#### What Will China Be?

THE UTMOST REFINEMENT of thought and expression frequently marks the educated Oriental. Replying to a criticism of the Chinese practise of allowing public officials to live not on salaries but on speculation, Mr. WANG MOU TAO, secretary of legation at Brussels, said that China was transforming herself without revolution and without anarchy.

"Reforms; then conflicts; then more reforms; a little chaos, no doubt, in this great evolution: be it so, but, in the end, a China which, having progressed each day, shall finally occupy among the great nations a place which will be among the most honorable. The China of 1910 differs in some respects altogether from the China of 1900. Let us admit this change and await together, with the support and friendship of the western nations, the China of 1920."

It is a splendid dream, this possible reawakening of the unnumbered and inert millions of the oldest empire. May Judge CALHOUN take his part in this great unfolding, as earnestly as we believe he will, as unselfishly as Mr. CRANE would have done.

#### Hitting Them Hard

A TOURNAMENT OF FLY-SWATTERS, "the first contest of the sort America ever has seen," was held recently in Tulsa, Oklahoma. From sunup of July 25 to sundown of August 1 the hunt for fly scalps was relentless—small boys were snapping at the walls with rubber bands, housewives smacking with folded newspapers, and the swish and zip of patent fly-swatters was as constant as the rustling of the leaves of the cottonwood trees. This was primarily a contest for swatters. Our item on "Flies, and How to Abolish Them" was carefully tested by a vigilant reader, who found that the formula given to us by the American Civic Association was too mild to have any power whatever over the flies of his neighborhood. The Emporia "Gazette" has said: "A spoonful of formaldehyde in a saucer of water will kill more flies in a day than you can swat in six months." But this was called unsportsmanlike. The "Gazette" got it "formaldehyde," which is strictly a gas, the 40 per cent solution of which is "formalin." Now in Tulsa, we take it, swatting and not chemical suffocation was deemed the proper method, since this was a sportsmanlike tournament. To confirm us in this opinion, there is a despatch which says: "JACK SAYLES, a local judge of sporting events, will act as contest manager and see that every man or boy participating in the great fly-drive gets a fair and accurate count." The town corporation in Wiltshire, England, once conducted a fly tournament under the supervision of a committee of true British sportsmen, who credited the winner with a total of 5,630. A horse-fly counted as five house-flies or forty gnats.

#### Fruita Rides

GLADLY WE LIFT the lyre again, and with kindling eye turned toward the bare brown hills and mesas of Colorado's western slope, twang the congratulatory strain. Fruita walks no more. The "first interurban on the Western slope" is completed and the Apple Queen City is now linked by the bounding trolley-car to Grand Junction, the heart and very core, as it were, of this wonderful apple country. We see the apple men and their wives and daughters, flocking Fruita-ward all the way from Paonia and the other orchard oases, hidden on sun-drenched benches far up in the apparently sterile hills—the ball teams, the "special car containing newspaper men, both local and from out the county," and at 12:45 o'clock the start of "one of the best-organized and prettiest parades to be seen anywhere, headed by D. W. SMITH, president of the Fruita Chamber of Commerce." There are maids of honor and bands. "FILBERT's harness-shop was very appropriately represented, as was D. W. SMITH's dirt-moving outfit," but fairest of all, naturally, the automobile carrying the apple queen. "She was seated in the center of an immense apple, bestowing smiles on all her acquaintances to left and right." Even at this distance the throb which was almost audible in that audience as Dr. S. P. GREEN of Fruita led forward the apple queen with the appropriate words: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor of presenting Queen MABEL the First," is answered in our own bosoms. Small wonder that I. N. BUNTING of Grand Junction, in responding on behalf of the press—"the good people of Fruita had vied with the railroad officials in seeing that not a cent was spent by the scribes"—should assure those present, after observing that "wo is that country that has no press," that it "was not the object

of the press simply to fill its columns. Its object is the upbuilding of the country." And ours the same, as we thus rechant, in fainter measure, the fresh first music of the Grand Junction "Daily Sentinel." But hark! The tender woodland note gives way, stiffens into a grander, more martial measure. The Hon. SIMON GUGGENHEIM, Senator from Colorado, arrives, next Monday. And fresh from his instructive adventures in the Alaska coal-fields and elsewhere will "address the stock-growers' convention on conservation!"

#### The Thirsty Tourist

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT of Colorado Springs decided that public drinking-cups were not sanitary and removed them. The welkin immediately rang with the protests of the boosters that this implication of concern would frighten tourists away. A "well-known business man" replaced three of the cups on busy corners. The Health Commissioner, an ex-pioneer and Indian fighter, removed them again. The matter was thus brought to Mayor AVERY, who sided against the Health Department. The mayor of Colorado Springs appears to belong to that sturdy class of free-born Americans who can be counted on to fight to the last ditch any attempt to introduce modern knowledge of hygiene into municipal housekeeping. The resistance to such attempts is almost always based on the assertion that the change will "hurt business." Colorado Springs is, to be sure, rather unusually sensitive on the drink question because of the damage which is thought to have been done to the town's principal business, the tourist trade, by its having gone "dry." To allure strangers accustomed to luxurious living into a beautiful hotel and then not permit them to have wine with their meals undoubtedly involves embarrassments which even many in general sympathy with the prohibition movement might not inconsistently wish to escape. Mossy—not to say mussy—old drinking-cups are, however, another issue. The thing for Colorado Springs to do is to put in those bubbling little fountains toward which the enchanted passerby inclines his lips to receive the stream's caress. They are sanitary and safe and convey to any one with a spark of fancy the notion of drinking from a bubbling spring. With one eye squinted upward toward Pikes Peak and his imagination at work we feel sure that any tourist would prefer them.

#### The People

AT A CERTAIN GREAT COUNCIL, called together at Toledo in the 12th century to acknowledge ALFONSO VII as Emperor of Spain, there were present princes, churchmen, and noblemen. The populace was also invited to be present at the deliberation, but only in order "to see, to hear, and to praise God." These are the only purposes for which the masses, in most of history, have been supposed to take any interest in government. The two events which have done most to broaden the base of human rights and general prosperity were the invention of printing and the discovery of steam. The one is the foundation of universal education, and the other is the foundation of modern productive industry. Together they mean that the same amount of labor produces far more in food, clothing, housing, books, and that the laborer has more to say about how these staples of happiness shall be distributed.

#### Oratory in 1910

LORD CHESTERFIELD, writing nearly two hundred years ago, was delivered of an estimate of the men at that time in public life:

"When first I came into the House of Commons, I respected that assembly as a venerable one, and felt a certain awe upon me; but upon better acquaintance that awe soon vanished; and I discovered that of the 560 not above 30 could understand reason . . . that those 30 only required plain common sense, dressed up in good language; and that all the rest only required flowing and harmonious periods, whether they conveyed any meaning or not."

What are the proportions in the House of Commons under His Majesty GEORGE the Fifth, and what at present in Uncle SAMUEL's House of Representatives? It would be amusing to have the opinion of some of our domestic speakers expressed with the candor which CHESTERFIELD used. That incisive critic probably would prefer the debating style of our day, whether in England or the United States. His view of the ornamental corresponded with these directions:

"Satiated with the pompous follies of this life, of which I have had an uncommon share, I would have no posthumous ones displayed at my funeral."

For his taste, the oratory of the great Lord CHATHAM was too fluid. In England, and more recently in the United States, there has been a rapid drift away from reliance on "flowing and harmonious periods" and toward that more exact and cooler reasoning, the absence of which caused the wail we have quoted from Lord CHESTERFIELD.

#### Salves

MARK TWAIN'S explanation of the widely diffused so-called "sense of humor," as a veil between us and the harshness of reality, was quoted in these columns a number of weeks ago. In "The True Romance," KIPLING speaks of

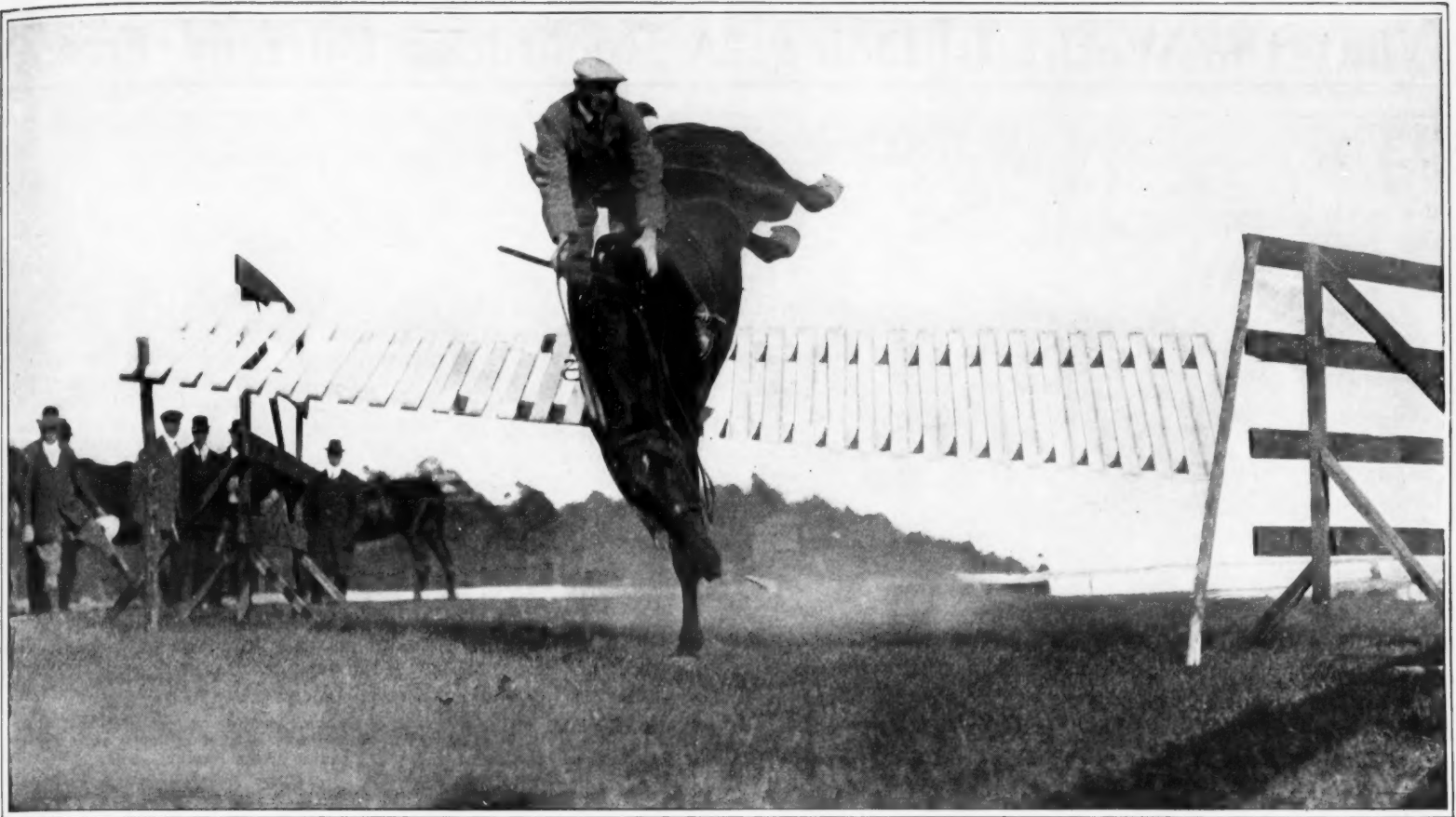
"A sum to trick th' arithmetic  
Too base, of leaguings odds"—

and again of

"A shadow kind, to dumb and blind  
The shambles where we die."

Romance and humor, therefore, have at least so much in common that both soften the outlines of man's fate as seen by man.





The Unusual Feat of a Jumping Horse

The brown gelding "Ballinasloe," at Lakewood, New Jersey, finishing a leap in which the mark had been set for five feet, but in which he had kicked and turned over the ladder—making the jump obviously much higher than aimed for. This photograph shows the manner in which a clever horse twists his hind quarters to one side to slip over an obstacle, instead of trying to rise entirely above it—like the "scissor leg" movement of the high jumping man. It takes a rider of exceptional skill to hold his seat during the feat, and a very experienced horse to keep from crossing his front legs and coming a cropper

# What the World Is Doing

## *A Record of Current Events*

### The Battle-ground in Ohio

**E**VERYBODY'S second choice" was nominated for Governor in the crucial State of Ohio. What the Taft Administration has done and what it represents was thrust forward as the issue on which to fight out the campaign.

It looked for a time as if the Republican Convention would nominate Nicholas Longworth, son-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt. But George B. Cox, Cincinnati boss and inner cog of the State machine, discarded his own candidate, O. B. Brown, and swung the delegates over to Warren G. Harding on the third ballot. The nomination was made at Columbus on July 27. James R. Garfield received 5 votes out of 1,066 cast on the third and last ballot. Harding is a newspaper owner in Marion. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Governor Herrick.

The platform calls Mr. Taft's Administration "splendid," and praises the tariff as "revised in accordance with the Republican doctrine of protecting home industries and American labor." It was the platform which Wade H. Ellis had shown to Mr. Taft at Beverly, and which had received the President's O.K.

Mr. Longworth, in a speech to the convention, praised the Aldrich-Payne Tariff bill as the "inevitable issue of the campaign." He characterized Judson Harmon as a "big, forceful individual; a keen, shrewd politician, always on the job; a man of unlimited ambition, with amazing confidence in himself and in his lucky star." Then Mr. Longworth returned to the tariff matter.

"The Payne law as a whole," he said, "with whatever imperfections it may have, is the best tariff law that has been enacted under our old system of making tariffs. It is an immense improvement over the Dingley law.

The election for Governor in November, 1910, will be of importance. If the Democrats win it will be a black eye for the Administration, Ohio being Mr. Taft's home State. The Democrats have a man of perhaps presidential size, Judson Harmon. He has cleaned up some of the graft, and has originated an effective catchword for the job: "Guilt is always personal." Ohio is known as a strategic State. It is situated in that section of the country which swings national elections. It has long been called

the mother of Presidents. Its Governors sometimes become national figures.

The convention was held during a tie-up of the trolley lines by striking motormen and conductors, and was rather dramatically followed by rioting, requiring the presence of the National Guard.

### The Defeat of Mr. Bryan

**M**R. BRYAN went into a hostile convention at Omaha on July 26—the Nebraska Democratic Convention—and pleaded for county option. The delegates had been instructed against him, but he went upon the floor and attempted to work the old-time magic which used to sway great masses of men. The plank for the party platform submitted by Mr. Bryan read:

"We favor county option as the best method of dealing with the liquor question." What his local option platform amounted to was making the liquor question an issue in the State campaign. He was defeated by a vote of 710 to 163.

The majority plank said that the party was opposed to making county option or any other plan for the regulation of the liquor traffic a question of party creed. It said that it did not believe in dividing the people into hostile factions on purely moral issues.

Perhaps the most pronounced rejoicing in his setback is that of the New York "Evening Sun," which interprets the convention vote as a humiliation and downfall of a once "peerless" leader.

"A pathetic figure, in a sense, but a wholesome warning to all nimble-tongued leaders of the people. The man who sacrifices his good faith in a mad chase after popularity and dollars, who puts the applause of the moment above reason and truth and sincerity, never has prevailed in the end, and never will prevail in the end, for a reason ably defined by Abraham Lincoln many years ago."

Another and rather kindlier view is that the man who presented his party with two Governors, two Legislatures, and six Congressmen, which they would otherwise have gone a-hungering for, should not be humiliated by the men whom he led to the feeding trough. And, further, that there is nothing essentially ignominious in being beaten on a "moral issue," sincerely adhered to in the face of sure defeat. His friends say that whatever he may have been as a national leader of the Democrats, his influ-

ence in the State has given his party portions of twelve years of successful history.

The Nebraska Republican Convention, although indorsing the tariff, went on to say that "every protest against wrong is 'insurgent' for the right. We are unalterably opposed to the system known as 'Cannonism' and are heartily in sympathy with the insurgent movement in and out of Congress. We urge our Senators and Representatives to make use of their votes and influence along progressive lines in the future."

And they went on record as favoring county option.

### Religious Tolerance in England

**I**N AMENDING the malicious anti-Roman Catholic royal declaration, Mr. Asquith left in a contentious bit of language, which set the Non-Conformists by the ears. So perilous a realm is that of religious controversy. Mr. Asquith was going to have such Kings as the future may bring forth state that "I am a faithful member of the Protestant Church as by law established." Just as the four words, "From whatever source derived," defeated the income tax proposal, under the probe of Governor Hughes's ruthless analysis, so the four words, "As by law established," made those outside the Church of England feel that here was official sanction for the Established Church, against whose encroachments they had long fought by Passive Resistance and various opposition. With those words omitted, the bill of modification passed its second reading in Commons by a vote of 410 to 84.

### In Praise of Wood

**M**R. ROOSEVELT'S most recent editorial utterance is in praise of General Leonard Wood, on taking up his duties as Chief of the General Staff of the United States army, the highest military position which the service affords. Mr. Roosevelt says that General Wood has at times combined with singular success the functions of civil administrator and military commandant.

"In no other country is the financial reward so small for the kind of service done by Leonard Wood. General Wood is an army officer with nothing but an army officer's pay. There is not another big country in the world where he would not have received a substantial reward such as here no one even thinks of his receiving."

# What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events



The Colored Regulars of the Twenty-fourth Infantry on the March to the Pine Plains Encampment, and a Company of Militiamen Lined Up at the Mess Tent

Five thousand five hundred New York militiamen and United States regulars, under the command of Major-General Frederick D. Grant, were encamped at Pine Plains, N. Y., during the first ten days of August, composing the first third of the fifteen thousand men who will be mobilized at this camp of instruction during the present month. Three thousand National Guardsmen were from New York City, and consisted of Squadron A, cavalry (Troops 1, 2, 3, and 4); the Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments, infantry; the First Company, signal corps, and 3rd Battalion of Engineers, Twenty-second Regiment. The regular army furnished Companies B and C, First Battalion of Engineers; Battery D, Third Field Artillery; the Tenth Cavalry (colored); the Twenty-fourth Infantry (colored), and the Fifth Infantry. Major-General Charles F. Roe, N. G. N. Y., was inspector of the State forces. During the period of instruction the program differed from that of 1908—instead of throwing large bodies of troops at each other in theoretical battle, the tactics were made more primary, and small units of troops were required to work individually. The maneuvers were held in a district of fifteen thousand acres of sand, covered with sage brush and huckleberry bushes. The United States paid \$75,000 for this tract of land to use for training soldiers, which was originally a part of the estate of Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon and ex-King of Spain and Naples. The militiamen were placed in camp immediately beside the regulars in order that they might watch every drill, maneuver, and action of the professional soldiers.

## A Million More

IN THE last year 1,041,570 immigrants have entered the United States. This is 289,784 fewer than in the year before.

The Italians numbered 223,453; Poles, 128,348; Chinese, 1,770; Japanese, 2,798; English, 53,498; Irish, 38,382; Jews, 84,260; Germans, 71,380; Magyars, 27,302; Islanders, 61; Black Africans, 4,966; East Indians, 1,782; Koreans, 19.

The firm hand of the new administration was shown in the 24,270 aliens debarred. These were 118 polygamists, 2 Anarchists, 156 idiots, imbeciles, and feeble-minded, 160 insane, 9 professional beggars, 11 paupers, 2,471 persons with diseases, 12,632 persons likely to become public charges, and 1,365 contract laborers.

## A Canadian Commission

WITH that progressiveness and thoroughness which characterizes so much that the Canadian Government undertakes, Our Lady of the Snows is preparing the way for a comprehensive system of technical education. A Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education was recently appointed with wide powers to undertake the study of this subject in all its phases. It

has authority not only to investigate the educational facilities of this character now provided in Canada, but to travel into any part of the world where information may be gained. The Commission has already begun its work, having conducted hearings in Ottawa and Halifax. After familiarizing itself with industrial methods, equipment, and needs in the Dominion, it will visit points in the United States where technical education and applied science have been most prominently developed. Then, probably, will follow visits to Great Britain, France, Germany, and possibly other countries.

The appointment of the Commission can hardly be taken as an evidence of extreme backwardness in technical training, for the Dominion has high-grade schools for the teaching of agriculture, the chief industry of the country, and different branches of engineering. With the exception of Nova Scotia, however, there is no Province equipped with a system of this form of education established under state control and supported wholly by the Province. In this Province a youth may take courses in mining, civil and electrical engineering, leading to a diploma from the Provincial Technical College, an institution of university rank, or attend evening trade schools for training as coal miners, stationary

engineers, tailors, and other occupations, even as fishermen. The mining schools are located in all the coal mining centers, and to their efficiency has been ascribed the low death and accident rates in the mines as compared with other mining communities. The evening schools are attended by about 1,400 students. In the appointment of this Commission Canada, as in many other forward steps, apparently, is thinking not alone of the present, but, confident in the greatness of her destiny, is preparing for it by laying broad the foundations of a coordinated system of technical education of high grade from one end of the land to the other.

An interesting fact regarding the appointment of the Commission is that representatives of both capital and labor have been urging this step for a long time. The chairman is Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., formerly Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for the Dominion, and more recently the organizer and principal of Macdonald College, the remarkable school for training in agriculture, domestic science, and teaching. The other members are the Hon. John N. Armstrong, a barrister from the Maritime Provinces; Dr. George Bryce, F. R. C. S., of Winnipeg, founder of Manitoba College; Monsieur Gaspard De Serres, president of the new technical institute in Montreal; David Forsyth, principal of the Berlin (Ontario) Collegiate and Technical Institute; and Gilbert M. Murray and James Simpson, of Toronto, representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, the two organizations which have been working for the appointment of the Commission. The report of the Commission ought to be of value to the United States.

## Bettering the Cities

FOR a dozen years State leagues of municipalities have been strong factors in the movement toward more efficiently managed cities. The League of California Municipalities is now in its thirteenth year, and holds annual conventions in some city within the State. The last convention was held at Santa Cruz and the program for the next one is now being arranged; it will be held at San Diego, November 16th to the 19th. The league publishes a monthly magazine devoted to municipal matters, which is mailed free to every city official.

The California League numbers 120 cities and towns in its membership. The League of Iowa Municipalities has the largest membership, with California second. Nebraska and Kansas were recently organized, and West Virginia, Iowa, Wisconsin, and other States have organizations of long standing.

The purpose of these organizations is in part—to give standards of comparison by which the different cities may know just what their rivals have done in systematic street-cleaning, sewage disposal, police troubles, and the like.

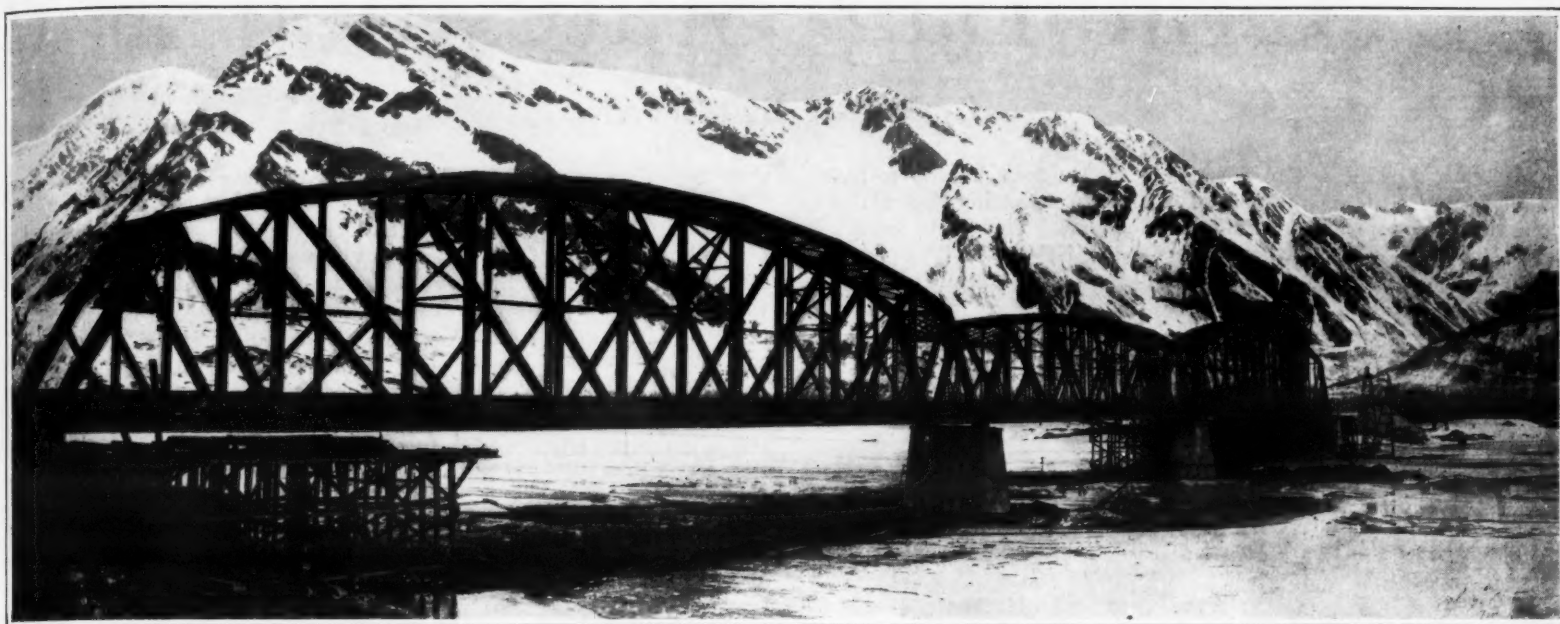


The Wreck of the German Dirigible "Ersloeh"

Oscar Ersloeh, the aeronaut who, in 1907, won the Gordon Bennett Cup, was killed with four companions in the catastrophe caused by the fall of the balloon which he was piloting in Rhenish Prussia on July 13



# What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events



A Bridge that was Built in Defiance of Alaska's Icy Floes

It took two years to build the 1500-foot bridge of the Copper River & Northwestern Railway, at Miles Glacier, Alaska, and cost \$2,000,000. The structure was laid across the Copper River, which each spring becomes a shifting mass of ice, with bergs weighing thousands of tons. The three solid concrete piers were sunk last fall—sixty feet below the river bed—and are armored by heavy railroad rails. The steel work was to be added during the winter, when temporary piling to carry the falsework could be driven through the solid ice into the river bed, forty feet below. A delay in the delivery of the steel left finally but six weeks in which to accomplish the task, so that the single shift at Chief Engineer E. C. Hawkins's disposal was obliged to rush the work from 7 o'clock in the morning until sometimes 12 o'clock at night. In the midst of the operations the river began to rise, lifting up the seven feet of ice in which the piles of the falsework were frozen. All the available steam was distributed along the work for the purpose of thawing it out, while every hand was set to cutting the ice with axes away from the piles. When the structure had been barely saved, the ice began to move, throwing out the alignment of the central span—at one time fifteen inches. A powerful tackle was rigged up and the whole 450 feet of piling and superstructure were pulled back into place by main force. The last bolt was driven home at midnight on May 16, and one hour later the ice broke, leaving the whole netting of falsework—as shown in the photograph—a churning chaos among the icebergs.

## Reimbursing Heroes

WHO our heroes are and how much or what they got is told in the 1910 report of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

Here are the results since the establishment of the fund on April 15, 1904, to January 31, 1910:

Pecuniary Awards—To heroes and their dependents (including amounts paid on pension allowances), \$248,406.54; to funds for the relief of the sufferers from disasters, \$134,462.06; total, \$382,868.60.

Medal Awards—Gold, 13; silver, 148; bronze, 175; total, 336.

Statistics of Cases Considered by the Commission—Granted, 336; refused, 3,494; pending, 791; total, 4,621.

And here is a typical case:

Lemuel R. Brigman, aged twenty, student, saved Francis A. Hock, aged two, from drowning, Coney Island, Ohio, August 4, 1905. The child, at night, fell into a cistern which had been unused for so long a time that no one knew what it was. Overcoming efforts to prevent him, Brigman dropped into the dark hole, and, under six feet of water, found the child on the bottom, which was fourteen feet from the surface of the ground. A rope was brought five minutes later, and both were drawn up. Award—Silver medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes, as needed.

Mr. Carnegie felt that heroes and those dependent upon them should be freed from pecuniary cares resulting from their heroism. As a fund for this purpose he transferred to the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission \$5,000,000 in Steel Trust bonds. It was his chiefest desire to place those following peaceful vocations, who had been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until again able to work.

When he established the Commission, Mr. Carnegie wrote: "The sea is the scene of many heroic acts. No action more heroic than that of doctors and nurses volunteering their services in the case of epidemics. Railroad employees are remarkable for heroism."

## Mr. Taft on Vacations

FEW words from Mr. Taft have had the wide success of his recent remarks on vacations.

They gain a greater currency and touch the common heart of the tired hot people more surely than paragraphs on railroad regulation or postal savings banks.

He told how in his father's time he thought, although a hard-working lawyer, that two weeks was ample vacation time during the entire year, and when his son came to the bar he suggested that if his son stayed at home during the summer months he would make a good deal more money than if he went away.

The President then said that the American people

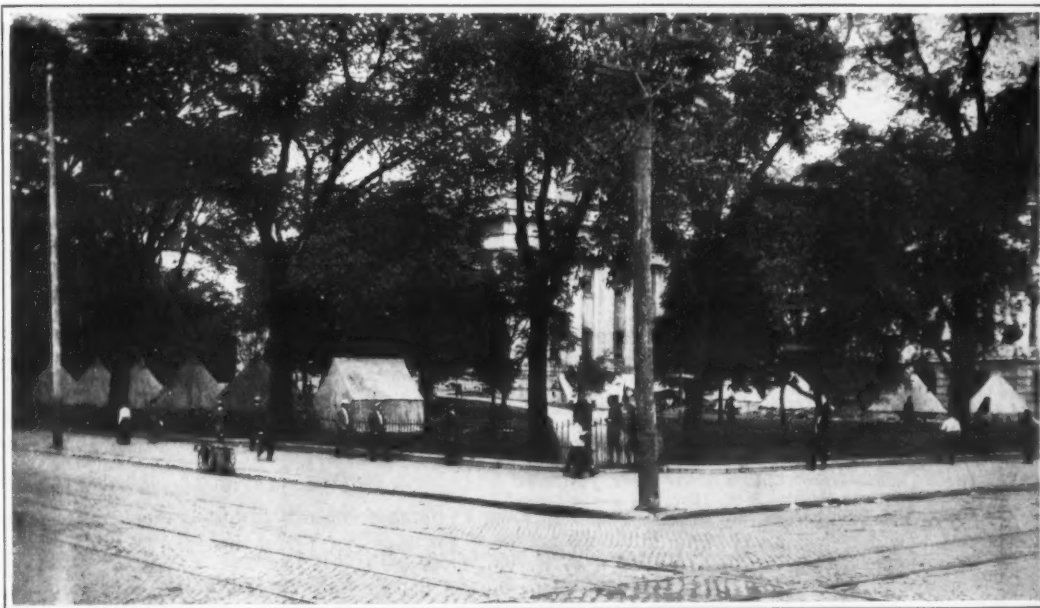
have found out that there is such a thing as exhausting the capital of one's health and constitution, and that two or three months' vacation after the hard and nervous strain to which one is subjected during the autumn and spring are necessary in order to enable one to continue his work the next year with that energy and effectiveness which it ought to have. "Mr. Justice Strong of the Supreme Bench, who lived to be eighty-eight or eighty-nine, told me that it was a part of his life to take sixty days each year out in the woods away from the people, exercising and living in the open air, and to that he attributed his long life. And so the American people have come to the conclusion that the women and children especially ought to have a change of air where they can expand their lungs and get exercise in the open. The men can go when they can."

## A Peripatetic Seat of Government

ASK the Answers to Anxious Inquirers clerk where the capitol of Oklahoma is this week and he will answer: "Appears to be in Guthrie again." He must, however, consult the latest edition of the afternoon paper before he replies, for nobody knows but that Oklahoma City may have "put one over" since the first edition and gained

possession again. At the moment of this writing the State Supreme Court's temporary injunction, issued to restrain the Governor and associated State officials from moving the seat of government away from Guthrie, has just received additional forcefulness and authority by the Court's refusal to grant a writ of prohibition asked for by the Governor. All but one member of the court voted against Haskell's writ, and the written opinion of the court rebuked him by saying that "it does not follow that the Governor of a State is above the law . . . the determination of where the capitol is is a judicial question." Mr. Haskell is forbidden to transact official business elsewhere than at the recognized seat of government, and is reminded that "he and his acts are as much subject to law as the humblest citizen of the commonwealth."

The Governor is reported to have been so nettled that he "used some of his characteristic language." It is likely that from the State courts the contest will be carried on to the United States Supreme Court. This may mean a delay of several years before a decision; so Guthrie celebrated the announcement with the enthusiasm of a New York City election night crowd. And now—it is Oklahoma City's turn to counter.



Columbus, Ohio, Under Martial Law

As a result of the street car strike and riots, 3,500 troops of State militia were mobilized in the city. The expense to the State was more than \$10,000 a day. The photograph shows the Capitol yard under patrol.

# Grab-Bag Statesmen

By MARK SULLIVAN

**W**HEN a Congressman or a Senator asks you to reelect him because he was successful in getting Federal money spent in your district, look out. There's a reason.

Senator Burkett is flooding Nebraska with a picture of himself standing on a platform, and some of the conspicuous planks in the platform are these:

*A million dollars for Nebraska public buildings.*

*Over 3,500 pensions for Nebraska veterans.*

*Buildings and improvements at Fort Crook and Fort Robinson, Nebraska.*

*Missouri River improvements.*

*National School of Forestry in Nebraska.*

What Senator Burkett means is that as a Senator he got all these

things for Nebraska, and therefore he thinks Nebraska ought to reelect him as a mark of gratitude. And Senator Burkett is merely typical. Scores of Congressmen ask for reelection, and get it, because of their success and effectiveness at the Federal pork-trough.

If the voter will reflect a moment, he will understand that there is another side to this situation. It is stated tersely and accurately by a virile local paper in California, the Ukiah "Times," in an editorial entitled, "How the Trusts Bribe the People":

"It is managed this way: Mr. Cannon and the 'leaders' make up a list of the Congressmen that have been especially serviceable to them. This means the men in Congress who do just as they are told, vote exactly as directed, and can be depended on at all times in any emergency. Of course, these are the men the trusts and others of the privileged class want back, so they go to them and say:

"Mr. So-and-So, how do you stand in your district? What are your chances of being elected again?"

"Now, Mr. So-and-So is from an inland district where the Insurgent feeling is strong, and he knows his people don't approve his voting constantly with, by, and for Cannon and those he represents. So he expresses his doubts and fears, and is asked if he doesn't want a post-office building for one of the largest cities in his district, or if there isn't a river somewhere that could be dredged out so the turtles and catfish would have better navigation, or if he couldn't use an appropriation for a park or reserve of some kind or a few thousand dollars to drain an old swamp.

"If he is from a coast district he can have a lighthouse or two and some life-saving stations, with post-offices, harbor dredgings, river improvements, Indian schools, and perhaps a fort or two thrown in as they seem to be needed. So these items are included in the appropriations and go through like greased lightning.

"Then the candidate for reelection is all right, no matter how he voted on the tariff, Rules Committee, postal savings banks, or anything else. He has the 'dope' to bunco the people with and he proceeds to bunco them. He sends out 'press reports' to the newspapers that he knows he can use, because they are as easily buncoed as any one, telling what he has done for the district, how much money he has secured for the district, what great improvements he has won for the district, and how deserted and ruined the district would be without him. This the puny editor enlarges upon, drawing heavily on his hand-book of superlatives, and

closes by pleading with 'our readers' to work their toe-nails off for Mr. So-and-So, that he may be sent back to Congress to continue the good work."

It is another example of the old law that you can not get something for nothing. If your Congressman got a great many public buildings for you, he gave up something to get them; what he gave in most cases was his vote on the tariff. The Seattle "Star" puts this very pointedly:

"Of late days the anti-Pointdexter press for its various reasons has found abundant fault with the Insurgent Senatorial candidate, and its columns have teemed and screamed with the weight of its woe.

"And now, mark you, the cause of all this protesting anguish, all these predictions and maledictions, is the postmaster at Prosser, his appointment, retention or state of his salary, we do not know which, and neither have we curiosity other than that no crime was committed or contemplated. Our interest lies solely in the fact that there is overmuch newspaper ado about this post-office and its relation to the Senatorial candidates. . . .

"Is this postmaster an issue comparable to Aldrichism, Cannonism, and Standpatism? Has he anything to do with the duty on sugar, wool, or shoes? . . . .

"So let's have done with postmasters. Let us meet the issue fairly and squarely. It is Standpatism vs. The People.

"Let us discuss Pointdexter in these terms."

Bear in mind that the members of Congress who get abundant Federal patronage do so only because they pay for it with their votes on important measures which are vital to the political and business machine which dominates the Republican Party to-day. The patronage is a sop to the voters in the district, which the voters, in the long run, pay for dearly.

## A Good Speech

**SENATOR BURTON** of Ohio is not an Insurgent—very far from it. On the other hand, he has no corrupt alliances. He is a conscientious man of a very conservative habit of thought, and as such is extremely useful in the Senate. He is opposed to the Appalachian-White Mountain Forest bill, and he made a powerful speech against it in the Senate. Both friends and opponents of the measure ought to read

this speech. A postal-card request to Senator Burton would probably bring it. The Appalachian-White Mountain bill, after long years of fighting, passed the House during the closing days of the session. It will come before the Senate for a vote next February.

## The Insurgents at Home

**NO INSURGENT** now in Congress has been defeated for re-nomination. In Kansas, the only Insurgents in the delegation, Madison and Murdock, had no opposition for renomination. In Murdock's case, so completely satisfied were the people of his district that even the Democrats refused to nominate a candidate against him. Is it possible to deny that the Insurgents really represent their constituents more nearly than the Standpatters?



"And still they yell"  
From the Boston "Herald"

❏ "How many times I have seen men in legislative positions, anxious and trembling almost, for fear they should not secure an appropriation, declaring that if they did not get it their promising future would be shrouded in darkness and that their defeat was foreordained. But I can say here in the presence of the Senate that I never knew a case where a single one of those anticipations was realized. On the other hand, I have known cases in which men received large appropriations, and were confident that their future with their constituents was founded on a rock, as it were, and yet who lost the nomination the very next week. When you reach the real American citizen he is not going to judge a Senator of the United States or a Representative for the part that he plays in getting something out of the national grab-bag. He has a higher ideal of a Representative and of what should be done by him than that he is merely an agent for his constituency in securing money to be expended in his home locality."

—Senator THEODORE BURTON of Ohio, Congressional Record, June 30, 1910, page 9727.



# Outdoor America

Edited by  
CASPAR WHITNEY

## No Excuse for Drowning

Swimming is Easy to Learn and There is No Better Out of Doors Fun

By DUFFIELD OSBORNE

OUTSIDE of shipwrecks, drowning can rarely be called an accident. It is nearly always a case of ignorance or of carelessness pure and simple. Not often, even, is it the result of self-sacrifice alone, for, time and again, when a life is lost in trying to save that of another, a little more knowledge of how to go about it would have made all the difference, and a little more knowledge and self-control on the part of the imperiled man or woman would have almost surely turned the scale against death. As for the cases of just plain conscience, I fear we can not count them as of our matter-of-fact days. Not since the demise of one Leander has a man been drowned out of sheer regard for the sacredness of a "date with a lady"—at least, I know of no recent instance. Many a long-distance swimmer has gone down from exhaustion or, more often, from cramp caused by overexertion, just because stupidity, recklessness, or false pride has led him to undertake some long swim without an accompanying boat, a neglect we can hardly blame Leander for.

### Animal and Man

MOST country boys swim. A lake, a pond, or a river is generally within walking distance of the village or the farmhouse, and, more alluring than all these, "the old swimming hole." Don't take that delectable plunge, though, when you revisit in middle life the scenes of youth. The now broadening, now narrowing brook, tumbling down from the hill-country, winding across the pastures and under thick-clustering trees and bushes, is apt to provide too Spartan a shock for blood cooler than a boy's. Better try ice water and be done with it. For the younger generation is the mystery of the secluded spot where the bending stream has hollowed out a few yards of extra depth until you can get a really quite respectable dive from some flat rock. Add to this the joy of playing hooky to go there—and who can wonder that the country boy swims like his compatriot the trout or like the wharf-rat of the city slums? What is it to him if the water be frigid? The sun feels very warm when he lies drying off on the grass, and perhaps a little extra tingle may be induced by the prospect of to-morrow's birching.

Nothing is easier than for the young of the human animal to learn to swim—unless they've been pampered and neuroticized out of all the naturalness of youth. Animals never reach that condition. Consequently all animals swim the first time they find themselves out of depth. The only reason man does not is because he's afraid, and, in order to save himself from the dreaded catastrophe, he struggles frantically to keep half out of water until it becomes a matter of chance which half is above and which is below. This is a grave error of judgment. With only your nose and mouth under, you are quite as badly off as the ostrich with its head in the sand, and just a breath or two of water in your lungs dispels what is left of your senses. On the other hand, with nose and mouth out, all the rest of you can stay under with impunity, and that's the whole story.

Now if the foolish "human" really insists upon thinking in such an emergency, it is a great pity he won't think on these lines; and, moreover, if he thinks at all, he must realize that the human body is apt to be a little lighter than its bulk of water. The proof of this is in the fact that most people can float with the face out, especially in salt water, provided all the rest of the body is carefully submerged. Even if you happen to be unusually heavy-boned and thin, the slightest movement of the hands used like fins will be sufficient. Get that fact thoroughly in your head—that only rank stupidity can make you sink.

Now when it comes to swimming, or, at least, swimming so that you will know where you are going and will get there, the problem is only slightly different. Turned on your face or side, more or less of your head will have to be out of water as well as your nose and mouth. That makes just the difference between keeping up without effort and with it, but even now the least paddling motion of almost any kind with hands

and feet will insure buoyancy and progress. I have often wondered at the denseness of nearly all the would-be teachers of swimming who begin by impressing upon their pupils the complexity of the stroke—the regular and most effective movement of arms and legs. Why bother the novice with such problems? Tell the learner just to paddle like a dog—any way, only slowly—to swim dog-fashion, as the boys call it, naturally, as it really is, and one lesson is usually enough to overcome all the fear of sinking. This much accomplished, and the strokes which are better for speed and for

but usually digestive disarrangement is at the bottom of it. Therefore, don't go swimming unless you are in good health, and don't go in directly after eating. Cold or the exhaustion of a long swim may also induce it; but, painful and terrifying as it is, unless it be in the body muscles or, worst of all, in the stomach, you can generally fight it off. Kick out the offending leg good and hard if the calf is the seat of the difficulty, as is most often the case. It hurts, but it generally cures.

Another very common agent in drowning "accidents" is the surf. Perhaps the undertow of the receding wave drags some non-swimmer or weak swimmer over into the ditch, which almost always exists, to a greater or less extent, where it has been pounded out by the breakers. Therefore, let the inexperienced keep well in the shallows or near the rope on "heavy days."

Still more frequently, however, the victim is some calm-water swimmer who knows not the ways of the ocean and who, plunging through the line of surf, swims far out to where effectual aid can seldom reach him if cramp comes. The wear and tear of swimming in the waves is much greater than in smooth water.

### Preventing Three-fourths of the Drownings

OFTEN he must wait his chance between the trios of big combers, and if he has calculated his strength too closely or miscalculated it, the necessary delay may be perilous. Above all, if one weary with a long swim and ignorant of the force of the breakers, tries to come through when he pleases, he is very apt to be thrown down, rolled under, and drawn back by the waiting undertow. Then, too, there is the peril of the sea-purse, the outrushing current, that not infrequently is formed by a succession of cross-seas. It may last for a minute or an hour, but when it is strong no man can swim against it. If your swimmer has the knowledge to strike out along the beach till clear of the purse and then the reserve strength to come in, all may be well, but there are several "ifs" here. I can not but suggest, incidentally, that for the good surfer there is no more exhilarating sport than just diving or "backing up" through the breakers successfully. He can well afford to leave distance swimming for calm days or still water.

It is hardly fair to reckon even among legitimate drowning "accidents" those disasters that come from the idiot who "rocks the boat" and the hardly less virulent idiot who wants to "change places" in cranky little skiffs. In their class, also, is the man who is learning how to sail a boat or who thinks he can sail one when he can't and accepts women, children, and non-swimmers for passengers. Deaths from such causes are rather in the line of manslaughter than in that of "accident." Still, even in many of these cases, the fatality is unnecessary. The boat seldom sinks, and every man, woman, and child ought to be able to reach it and hold on for a while until aid comes, unless, of course, they be far from the shore and from other craft. I suppose it is the suddenness of the thing that paralyzes the senses of the victims; and, incidentally, let me advise "sneakers" as the foot-gear of all small sailing parties.

This brings us back again to the obvious fact that it is the bounden duty of a sane human being to be able to swim and to see that his children can. Even if every one were good for but a few strokes, I fancy it would prevent three-fourths of the drownings. The imperiled could at least reach an overturned boat or a near-shore, and, above all, consciousness of the ability to take those few strokes would tend to instill sanity into the soul and restrain the mad tendency to grapple a rescuer. I do not know whether it would be practicable to make a course of swimming lessons compulsory in our public schools, but I believe it would be far more sensible than some of the courses now furnished.

After all, it is a pretty severe comment on human intelligence that there should be the faintest need for such a suggestion. We ought all to learn to swim and we ought to be able to swim without learning, we who hold ourselves so far superior to the brute creation.



The long afternoons in the old swimming-hole

the changing and resting of muscles can be taught easily enough.

Trying "to help another out of trouble" brings me to the problem of how to do it best, a thing not very difficult for even a moderately strong swimmer if the individual to be saved keeps his head, puts his hand on your shoulder and allows himself to sink deep and clear of your legs. Unfortunately, few will do this, and, therefore, inhuman as it may sound, I can not but advise weak swimmers not to attempt to rescue strangers of mature years. A child can be handled much more easily; but once let the novice or near-novice be grappled by a fear-crazed adult, and there are apt to be two to rescue instead of one. If you are really strong enough, the effort is an obvious duty; but the trick of knocking out a grappling lunatic is not an easy one while you are swimming, and about all you can usually do is to keep behind him and out of his grip, holding him up with your left hand under his arm and encouraging him until aid comes or you can bring him in. Better still, if you have the patience and judgment to take the risk, wait until he is practically senseless before getting within reach. You can't count on a man's rising to the surface the proverbial three times, but you can generally, if you are near enough and at home enough in the water, judge the psychological moment and act accordingly. Obviously, get off as much clothes as you can first, and, above all, your shoes, which are like lumps of lead in such emergencies. If grappled in spite of all, there is nothing for it but to go down with your man and try to break his hold with your knees.

### Drowning Accidents

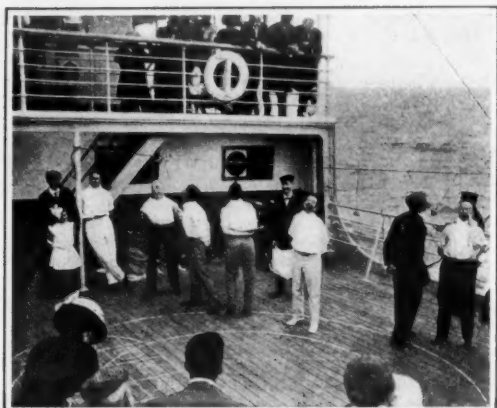
CONSIDERING for a moment the causes of drowning catastrophes, I presume cramp is the most common one. Often what is called cramp is just a case of heart trouble, and the moral is that people with weak hearts should not swim out of reach of boats or lines. Even so, it is probable that it is the disease that causes death rather than drowning, and the shock of the cold plunge or the chill of staying in too long may always bring on the crisis. Real cramp, the sudden contraction of certain muscles, may come from several causes,



# A Field-Day at Sea

## Catching Jelly-Buns and Playing Elephant on Board an Ocean Steamer

By BLAIR JAEKEL



The Bun-eating Contest—a rare gastronomical feat



The usual tug-of-war between the ship's heavyweights



The Bolster Contest—trying to knock each other off the pole

SOME time during the voyage of every one of the great fleet of passenger ships which ply back and forth across the North Atlantic, cabins filled with gadding Americans, comes the one particular social event upon which the interest of the entire ship's company is focused. On some vessels this event is the captain's dinner; on others, the "concert." These two divide about equal honors among the large express liners. But the slower cargo carrier, whose comparatively short passenger list and large amount of available deck space permit of a certain disregard for conventionalities, enjoys a form of transatlantic entertainment peculiarly her own. "Field Day" is the name of it—a facetious appellation, to say the least.

In just so much as a ship's "concert" is a competition among those gifted with "parlor tricks," or a captain's dinner an excuse for the alleged orators, just that much is a "Field Day" afloat more like a Halloween party than a competitive exhibition of brawn and muscle. The success of it depends, primarily, upon the weather; second, upon the quantity and quality of topical humor emanating from the clerk of the course; third, upon the gameness of the participants; and, fourth, upon the forbearance of the spectators.

### The Order of the Meet

USUALLY the last Saturday afternoon of the voyage is selected for the "meet." Everything has been previously arranged; entries posted; funds solicited and applied to the purchase of suitable trophies from the barber—who has everything in stock, from a shampoo to a silver glove-buttoner.

Promptly after lunch the athletically indisposed assemble on the after-deck and proceed to drape themselves advantageously about the course to watch the antics of the gladiators. The "barker" mounts a hatch cover and,

after a short but eloquent flight of optimistic humor, announces through his megaphone the opening of the sea-going Olympiad.

The first event upon the program is the "three-legged race." It consists of the more or less successful navigation of a course around the deck by several teams of two men each, the right leg of the left-side member of a team being bound securely to the left leg of the right-side member. The first pair to cross the tape wins, but if any team succeeds in maneuvering the course without at least once being spilled over the deck this in itself is considered an achievement. This over, the orator of the day hastens to announce the "bun-eating contest"—a gastronomical feat of the first order.

Picture a light rope stretched between stanchions across a corner of the deck, from which are suspended, each by a separate string and at about the height of an average man's face, as many soft jelly-buns as there are contestants. The latter, having protected with towels the fronts of their shirts and such other apparel as might inadvertently come into juxtaposition with the sticky edible, forthwith take places in front of the buns and, at the word, begin their concentrated attack. He who devours his allotted portion first is declared, *prima facie*, the winner. Rules—there are none; with the single exception that the contestant must not use his hands. Even if he eats the string he is not necessarily subject to disqualification. None, however, with a leaning toward Fletcherism should sign an entry blank for this contest. The bun itself is very elusive and must be approached with some caution. Any sudden wolf-like snap is certain to provoke said bun to revenge by burying itself, on its return swing, in the eye of its assailant.

### An Event for Bachelors and Widows

ANOTHER highly elevating event for mixed teams of two persons each is called the "thread-and-needle contest." The male members of the teams are supposed to perch themselves as gracefully as possible upon a pole, previously swung at a height of probably five feet above the deck. They face a row of team-mates of the gentler sex toeing the mark some twenty feet distant, each of whom holds a needle and thread in her hand. At the starter's signal there is a fluttering rush of femininity toward her respective team-mate, and the next thing Mr. Man-on-the-Pole realizes he is trying feverishly to push the blunt end of a thread through the ever-diminishing hole at the top of a needle and at the same time maintain his balance on the pole. All the while his impatient partner is doing a species of hop-scootch in front of him on the deck, firing suggestions as to the most expedient method to thread the thing and exhorting him to "please hurry." When the feat is finally accomplished she must take the threaded needle and run back to the starting point. This is a promising event for a middle-aged bachelor, proficient in the noble art of sewing on his own buttons, and a captivating young widow. They simply can't lose.

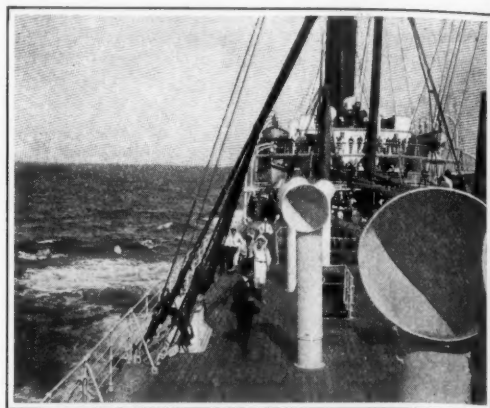
The same pole described used in the thread-and-needle contention serves as the seat of war in the "bolster" belligerency, in which two opponents are mounted astride the pole facing one another. Each holds as weapons two bolsters or pillows, one in each hand, and the game is to knock the other fellow off the pole. Because competitors are barred from touching the pole with their hands the invariable outcome is that he who administers the first and best directed swat tumbles his adversary upon the mat below and wins the heat. On ships in warm trade routes, the pole is sometimes rigged higher and a sail filled with water swung underneath. In this case imagine the splash when the winner wins.

### The Cock Fight

THE "bolster contest" over, a ring is chalked out upon the deck in preparation for the next event—the "cock fight." One of the combatants takes a sitting position in the ring, draws up his knees and clasps his hands over his shins. The deck-steward then slips a broom-handle under the knees and ties its protruding ends to the forearms of the victim to prevent slipping. The other contestant is dealt with in the same manner. The two of them then go at each other in true game-cock fashion, each endeavor-



A battery of cameras plays continually on the performers



Coming down the stretch in the three-legged race



"They go at each other in regular game-cock fashion"



The "Elephant Race" is one of the most extraordinary events

ing to push, jab, or jostle his opponent out of the ring. The "elephant race" implies covering a certain amount of deck in as short a time as possible by several two-men teams, each team tangled together in such a way as to suggest, more or less remotely, the animal mentioned. It takes time to complete the human imbroglio, but, finally, the resulting "elephant" commences to slide, amble or hop, slip, wiggle or crawl on any and all parts of its body that happen to be nearest the deck. It is a question whether two "elephants" ever looked exactly alike.

Then there is the "feeding race"—a plenary test of patience and temper in which a gentleman and his lady partner, both blindfolded, sit upon a hatch cover and try to feed each other with a spoon from a cupful of cracker crumbs. Finally, there is the usual tug-o'-war between the ship's heavyweights, exhorted to physical limits by the women; and the old familiar potato race between the dear children, which is certain to bring tears of admiration into the eyes of the winner's fond parents. In the evening all hands gather in the saloon and fidget through an hour-and-a-half oration by one of the notables on board—thought to be necessary before the distribution of the prizes.

### Fellow Passengers Ashore

SOME months later you pass one of your erstwhile fellow passengers on Fifth Avenue. She smiles. You bow and fumble your hat and say to yourself: "Where have I seen that face before?" Perhaps you think you have made an impression and you are almost tempted to turn back and renew acquaintanceship. Your spirit would be more humble if you could have heard her say to her companion as you passed: "There goes Mr. So-and-So. We crossed on the same ship last summer. You just ought to have seen him in the bun-eating contest, his face smeared over with jelly; he won a manicure set—but, my dear, he was a sight!"



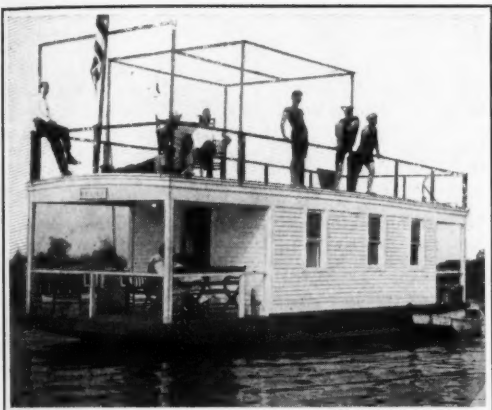
# The Floating Summer Home

Houseboating is Both Cheap and Practicable for the Family of Average Means

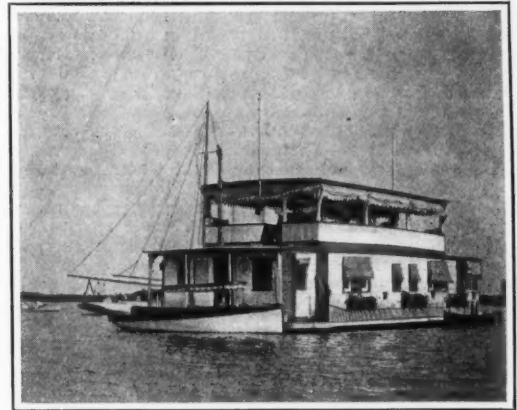
By LOUISE EBERLE



A good all-round houseboat which cost \$800

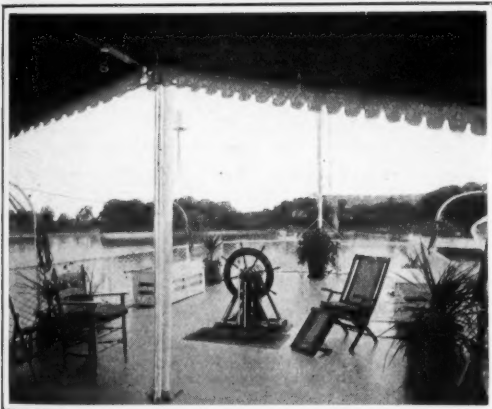


A type not to build—it has no deck room



A houseboat which is really "a floating home"

"Relief," owned by the firemen of New Rochelle—worth \$750



The deck of a luxurious motor houseboat

**I**F YOU can not leave your business to obey the call of the wild, stick to your business—and call the wild to you. It is simple, practicable, and cheap. Build a floating home.

Hark to the case of a man who did. He and his wife tired of the usual summer—sticking it out in the heat till his annual two weeks' vacation time came, and spending that, as well as his winter savings, at a resort where home comfort was sacrificed for the mere fact of being in the open. So they built a houseboat, anchored it off Edgewater-on-the-Hudson (they were New Yorkers), and moved in.

## Expenses and Comparisons

**E**VERY morning the man and his wife had a dip in one of the world's loveliest rivers, breakfasted outdoors with the scene and air around them for inspiration and tonic; then he took the ferry to the subway and was at business in twenty minutes. That was early in June. In July he had his usual two weeks' vacation, during which he spent days as well as nights on the river, and when it was over and work in the office began again, the city heat did not sweat out of him the benefit received, for he had the houseboat, where every breath meant health and peace. As for his wife, she had none of the city's misery of summer, nor yet the separation which so many husbands and wives endure.

Now there is a proverb about paying the piper, so, after four months of summer that strengthened and gave both much wholesome joy, this man sat down to count the cost in comparison with a summer in the city with the usual two weeks' vacation.

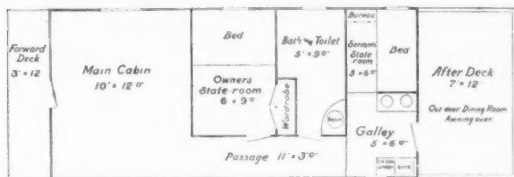
His boat, built of the best materials, 36 by 12 feet, cost \$600 unfurnished, being then outfitted from their city home. As the \$600 was primary cost, he did not figure that in any more than he figured in the cost of furnishing his apartment in calculating its expense for

the summer. Painting, hauling, towing, and landing for the season cost \$80. He added \$20 for odd jobs, cleaning, stove and lamp oil. Total, \$100.

Then he figured on the cost of their usual summers in the flat, with two weeks' vacation. The flat was \$45 a month, janitor, cleaning woman, and gas bringing it up to about \$53, or \$212 for four months. Their two weeks at a resort invariably cost at least \$100, and during the remainder of the summer at least \$50 went on roof gardens and Sunday trips in the effort to fight the heat. The total was \$362. During the four months on the houseboat they had sublet the flat at a loss of \$40, which, added to the \$100, totaled up to \$140 as against \$362, or \$222 to the good. Three such summers, he considered, would pay the original cost of the houseboat in savings, and would not mean monotony, for the simple remedy of towing could be applied if scene or neighbors palled.

Wisdom need not perish with that man. There is a vague idea that the houseboat is a dream for only the rich. Here are a few facts to the contrary:

1. It is not necessary to buy land to build the boat on, and unless it is a power-boat of more than fifteen tons net there is no fee for putting it in commission.



The deck plan of a comfortable houseboat

2. It is cheaper than the bungalow or summer hotel habit.
3. The waterways of this country are so connected that it can be taken almost anywhere.
4. It is adjustable to any reasonable scale of expenditure.
5. An average handy man can build the house after having the hull constructed by a boat-builder, or can buy a second-hand scow to build it on. Or the hull may be done by the boat-builder and the house by a house carpenter, still making it cheaper than giving the entire contract to a boat-builder.

## Two Kinds of Houseboats

**T**HESE are enough advantages to make the houseboat the Average Man's Own, therefore he ought not to make the mistake of trying to get a reasonably cheap thing for nothing. He should build well. He should not build a deckless, airless box, and expect the mere fact of being on the water to make him blissfully happy. Ample comfort must be provided, for the houseboat to be successful must be essentially a floating home. The bed-rock price for an all-new houseboat for two is \$300; for \$600 ample room and comfort for four can be had, while for \$800 six people can be housed luxuriously.

Houseboats are divided into two classes, stationary and power-boats. "Stationary" applied to a houseboat means that it is moved by outside power, towed by mule, launch, or rowboat, or propelled by sail; while the power-boat has a self-contained steam, gasoline, or electric motor.

For the average man a power houseboat has no advantages and several disadvantages. It is expensive, the weight of the motor increases the draft so that all the shallow waters with their quiet pools of fish are cut off from him; the motor takes up much-needed room, and added speed



Every inch of space must be utilized in the interior



A simple and attractive dining-room

serves no particular purpose, for the houseboat is meant for resting, not racing. An eight horse-power gasoline launch is purchasable for \$150, and will tow a forty-foot houseboat four miles an hour, thus doing the practical work of a self-contained motor at a fraction of its cost, and in addition serving as tender and messenger boy generally.

As to hulls, the square end, scow bottom is the best, cheapest, and steadiest in the water. If a third more can be added to its price, an iron hull may be had that will last a lifetime, and do away with the occasional expense of drydocking and cleaning. A shallow hull is a poor piece of economy, for it subjects the houseboat to the motion of every passing launch.

## Planning the Interior

**W**HEN the hull is complete, the floor of the house should be laid on its stringers, instead of at ordinary deck level, to gain steadiness by placing the weight low.

Planning the interior is simple if logic, not fancy, is followed. If an outdoor dining-room is to be indulged in, reasoning must begin thus: Without doubt the outdoor dining-room must occupy the boat's most sheltered spot—the rear. That places the galley next. Then, as inevitably, will come the living-room, where on cold or wet days meals will be served. Thus the forward—best ventilated—end is left for the very rooms that have the clearest title to it, the sleeping-rooms. If an outdoor dining-room can not be afforded, it will be a toss-up between staterooms and living-rooms for that desirable spot, in which the living-room will probably win on the ground that while asleep we are unconscious, and the greatest delights should be used while we know we have them—a very familiar philosophy on which most of us shape our lives. In this case there is no rule for interior arrangement except that the galley should be kept to the rear, so that our neighbors, instead of ourselves, will get our cooking odors.

Many houseboat builders say that the outdoor dining-room should be dispensed with, as it requires so much hull space, and the hull is the most expensive item. The upper deck, they maintain, is fine for meals.

Don't let them fool you. The upper deck is fine when there is absolutely no wind—which is seldom. An overhead awning on the roof is possible, but not side awning, which becomes a sail and drags the anchors. Those who dine on top must let the wind have the best part of their meal—its heat and comfort. Also the housewife may have something to say about mounting a narrow ladder with an omelet in one hand and a pot of hot coffee in the other.

#### Building for Winter and Summer

**R**EMEMBER, too, that for card-playing, napping, reading, or entertaining, the outdoor room will be the only one invariably to fill the bill by always being more sheltered than the roof and cooler than the living-room. Certainly the outdoor dining-room should be considered a necessity where purse will permit. When it is enclosed in glass, with drop windows, it becomes a luxury.

The living-room, where rainy days and chilly evenings are spent, should reflect most of all the home atmosphere. Nine out of ten will think of burlap for a wall covering, but better still is the new oilcloth that comes in dull ingrain finish in exquisite tints. It lasts forever, and can be cleaned with a damp cloth. If windows are planned for beauty as well as ventilation, a charming interior will be attained. Built-in divans, buffet, desk, beds, and dressers, in harmony with the wood finish, are most suitable, but, economy insisting, the whole may be furnished with articles taken from the town home, provided measurements and spaces are considered in building the boat.

Mark one "must"—the craft *must* be absolutely air and water tight, for drafts and leaks are as bad on water as on land. The well-built boat is as snug in winter as in summer, in proof of which a woman who lives on one the year round showed me a sewing-machine which had been on board three years with its original needle still unruined. From the laying of the first plank, keep your eyes on this motto: "If it isn't a home, it isn't a houseboat."

Houseboat built—where shall we go? Wherever we choose and there is anchorage. And concerning anchorage, there are three things you will remember—first, there is no Government fee for anchorage; second, one must not anchor in the channel of commerce; third, one must not anchor alongside a private dock or bulkhead, or land on private property without permission of the owners, who may exact a fee for the privilege. In the Far West the practical value of the houseboat is becoming known. Up and down the Mississippi there have been nomad colonies of houseboats, lo, these many years, and they are familiar sights on the Ohio, Missouri, Columbia, and Willamette Rivers. In view of the simplicity, the practicability, the cheapness, and last, but not least, the comfort and wholesomeness of houseboating, why do not more of us become owners of one of those handy articles, "which no household should be without"?

## First Aid to the Stung

### Proper Treatment for Snake-Bites and Stings of Poisonous Insects

By R. L. DITMARS

**F**EW of us have gone through a summer's season, especially if we love the woods and the fields, without reminiscences of the stings and bites of insects—and with those who wander into the wilder places there is always the dread of snakes. A little knowledge along these lines is a very good thing, but we seldom bother to look it up. It should be understood that the pain of a bite or sting of an insect can be quickly stopped by the simplest of remedies, and that the danger from poisonous reptiles in the Eastern portion of the United States is very slight.

Insects have several ways of making themselves unpleasant. The bees, wasps, and hornets sting by means of a lance-like appendage connected with a poison gland and situated at the end of the body. Of the stinging insects the wasps and the hornets cause the greatest inflammation, the most intense and prolonged pain, but the remedy for them all can be carried in a waistcoat pocket. This is a tiny tube of chloroform. If a sting is inflicted, the cork is drawn and the mouth of the vial pressed over the wound. The fluid immediately disintegrates the natural oil of the skin, penetrates the tissues, and neutralizes the poison. Pain is speedily relieved and the inflammation soon subsides. The next best antidote is ammonia, and of the kind that the druggist technically calls *aqua ammonia fortis*. The old idea of plastering a sting with mud is about as effective as tying a string around the neck to cure sore throat.

#### Bugs and Mosquitoes

**T**HE greatest pain resulting from the bites or stings of insects comes from the "bites" of species that entomologists class under the definite title of "bugs"—meaning those insects belonging to the order *Hemiptera*. Insects of this order have a spike-like beak, provided to suck the juice of plants—or, among the smaller species, the blood of animals. All of them secrete an acid to dilute their liquid food. The common squash bug is among the more inoffensive of these creatures. The most formidable is a leaf-like insect, dark brown and about two and a half inches long, that lives in stagnant pools and comes forth at night to flutter about electric lights, where it may tempt the unwary to pick it up as a "curious specimen." Woe to the careless investigator! As the poison is acid, the same antidote may be used as for the stings of bees and wasps.

The mosquito proposition is one that warrants pre-

ventive measures. We are now aware that this little pest is the cause of malaria among members of the human race, and the fewer mosquito bites we endure the better. Oil of rosemary rubbed lightly upon the skin—but well away from the eyes, owing to its pungent, though not unpleasant, fumes—will cause mosquitoes and gnats to seek another victim.

We may reckon the larger spiders to be actually dangerous, as their bites cause severe swelling. These creatures, however, seldom bite unless handled. A spider bite should be slightly opened with a lancet or a razor, and well washed out with a solution of permanganate of potassium, the crystals of which can be obtained at any drug-store. In the entire Eastern region of the United States, north of central North Carolina, there are but two species of snakes that are poisonous. One of these is the rattlesnake, which can be immediately recognized by its unique caudal appendage sounded as a warning when the serpent is alarmed, and the other is the copperhead snake, a reptile of a pale brown hue, crossed by dark, reddish-brown blotches of dumb-bell shape. Neither of these snakes ever springs at an enemy. Their maximum striking distance is about one-half their length.

#### Poisonous Reptiles

**W**HILE poisonous snakes are fairly abundant in some districts, they shun the cultivated areas. The rattlesnake prefers ledges in mountainous places, and is honest in giving warning of its presence. The copperhead frequents damp woods or rank, overgrown meadows. It is not quarrelsome and glides away when surprised if escape is not cut off.

The treatment of snake bite is necessarily prompt and vigorous. The first thing to be done is to tie a ligature tightly above the bite to prevent the circulation of the poisoned blood. The fang punctures must then be opened with a sharp knife and the lips applied to the wound, in order to as thoroughly drain it as possible. There is no danger if the mouth and lips are free from abrasions. Permanganate of potassium is applied as a wash, for this neutralizes the venom. The sportsman who goes into country known to be infested with dangerous reptiles should carry with him a tube of antivenomous serum, a Pasteur product, which is injected hypodermically after the fang punctures have been washed with the permanganate and the ligature has been removed. Even with these precautions the bite of a venomous snake had best be followed by an immediate return to an efficient doctor.

Though the measures following the bite of a poisonous reptile may form what looks like a sinister paragraph, there is little need to worry about dangers lurking in the woods and thickets. From his personal collecting experiences, when he was looking for just such reptiles in what appeared to be the most favorable places for them, the writer has usually found poisonous snakes to be rare—except in almost inaccessible districts that are never visited by summer tourists.

# The Play Instinct in Germany

## The Teutonic Way of Regulating Youthful Impulses and Turning Pastimes to Account

By ELMER ROBERTS

**O**NE of the first notions the foreign observer takes of the German at home is that he isn't much of a person to play. Tourists do not think of Berlin as a pleasure city. The recreative, the sportive, is not obvious. The theater is for education. Music is for the cultivation of the emotions. Sport is for physical development. The constant note is the utility of the thing and its relation to the other parts of life. This is a consequence of the enormous trust the German puts in order, system, preparation, minute arrangements for doing things.

Life is a difficult business for most Germans. The thin soils, the crowded populations, the hard past of war and suffering, which has left an entail upon the present, make the problems of a livelihood and of rising in the world more difficult than in France, England, or Italy. The pervading melancholy, the pessimistic suggestion, the subtle critical faculty of the highly educated, press upon the elemental play instinct and question its right to existence in a world wherein is so much to do and yet so little worth while. The urgency of the dominant practical spirit seizes on the disposition to play and harnesses it up to some form of social discipline or personal improvement. Philosophy gets into the games and even romping must be done thoughtfully.

The children at school are taught how to play. An instructor on the grounds during the recreation hour defines how the game of the moment should be played, corrects the manners of the overboisterous, and stimulates the weaker or more timid players into greater exertions. If a motion at play is not according to rule, it must be repeated correctly. That is, at least, the instructor's objective.

#### The Spirit of the Schoolroom in the Yard

**W**HILE watching the girls on a school ground one of the first fine days of spring, I saw something of the German method of regulating youthful impulses. The busiest figure on the grounds was the young woman overseer.

"No, not that way, Trudchen!" exclaimed the instructor; "not that way. You must hold your hands so and be careful not to step on the heels of Ottilie." Trudchen was a newcomer in the class, and was being taught how to play the German equivalent of "London Bridge is falling down."

As it seemed rather absurd to carry the spirit of the schoolroom into the smooth graveled enclosure with its rectangles of trimmed grass and flower-beds on the mar-

gins, I said to the young woman with whom, presently, I was talking:

"Why shouldn't children like these be free to do just as they please in the playground? Why should they be bothered, I might say cramped, by endeavors to train them at play?"

"I might reply," said the teacher cheerfully, "that my work in the play-yard is provided for in the regulations of the Ministry of Education, and that it is no affair of mine to question those regulations, but to carry them out. Yet the theory of supervision and instruction at play is, I believe, that anything worth doing at all is worth doing properly, and that the habit of learning the right way of doing a thing, even the way to play a game, leaves a beneficial impression on the receptive youth."

"Not much chance left for spontaneity or the unexpected."

"The unexpected usually means some rudeness or thoughtlessness. The playground may be a place for teaching children right attitudes toward one another,

of decency in language and in unconsciously cultivating the conviction that there is a choice before every act of a correct or a detrimental way of performing it."

Probably a sound reply. One, at least, that is in the Prussian spirit, the spirit that has made modern Germany and that dominates the immense progressive organism that seems to be doing so much more collectively than the individuals appear capable of doing. The system, as a whole, seeks to fit the individual to his place like a brick in a wall. Only in the first two years at the university does the "system" provide for doing as the young man pleases, for the indulgence of impulse and the unchecked expression of the sporadic.

But the resilience of the human, the reaction against the fine-webbed social process, gives the German a fine power of enjoyment when his duty has been done. He gives himself fully to the pleasure of the hour without that self-consciousness that often makes the American feel that he is acting foolishly if he abandons himself to the spirit of a jolly occasion. It does the Anglo-Saxon good, or ought to, to see the German professor out for an evening. The subjective and the critical are quite switched off, and the surrender to simple good fellowship and play is complete. The emotional heights to which Germans go in the appreciation of music is a release from the pervading orderliness of life.

The passion of the town-dweller for the country, the town-dweller of modest income, causes the large towns and cities to be encircled with what look like the shanties of squatters in the West. Around Berlin are zones of open fields divided into tens of thousands of plots of fifteen to twenty yards square, often larger, which are let for the summer to people of the city.

#### A Unique Custom

**E**ACH rectangle is a miniature country place. The skilled workman, the small storekeeper, the professional man of moderate income rents one of these little farms and builds a tiny house upon it. He is expected to build this house himself, and it is considered bad form to call in carpenters or professional help. The materials, it is true, are usually bought with the frames joined and the various parts ready to be put together. Acquaintances and friends often have adjoining estates, and they help each other in house-building, pioneer fashion. The design and creation of these old structures is often studied by architects of reputation for suggestions in originality and beauty. Since the shanties are the expression of minds



One of the miniature country places near Berlin



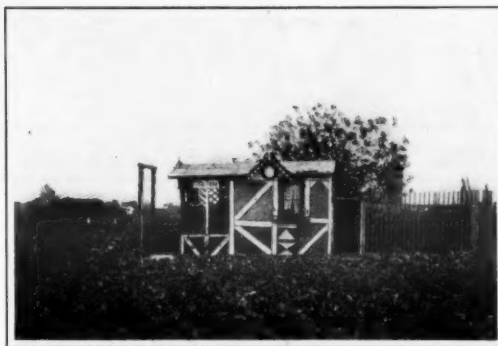
usually ignorant of conventional architecture, they are unconstrained and have the adaptation to ends that serve as the seed ideas for greater designs. Two hundred dollars spent on a house would be extravagant, and the building, with spring repairs, lasts for years.

The mother or the maid takes out the children in the morning or after the mid-day meal. The father joins the family as early as he can leave his work. They have a cold supper with tea or coffee or beer, and spend the long twilights of the northern parallels in the open air. The little estate will have a vegetable patch, a flower-bed, and perhaps a swing or a doll-house.

I know of nothing like this in other countries. There must be a hundred thousand of these improvised villas in the environs of Berlin, each the fresh-air base of a family, plot set on plot with footways between in groupings called arbor colonies. It is said as a political pleasure that these are the only successful colonization projects of the empire.

The people who can not go away for long to the seashore or to the mountains find in these daylight settlements that contact with green things and sunshine and air mean health of spirit and reconciliation to the arid life of the city. The jangled spirits of the factory or shop-driven employee are quieted and rested and tonicized up for the battle of the next day. The mental effects on the grown people are as obvious as the health and fun that the children get.

The German nature cult apart from sport has a deeper influence probably upon the whole nation than among any other people. School-children are taken into the country one or two days every week by one of the teachers and taught the names and the meaning of things they see. Troops of boys and girls, each with a lunch-box or knapsack, walk for miles into the country, through the public forests, learning the names of the



An improvised villa where children spend the day

plants, the animals, and the birds, how they grow, the simple outlines of mineralogy, and the components of the earth. The children have a fine day in the open air, and gradually learn to understand and to love the fields and the woods.

#### The Walking Honeymoon

THE habits last through life. The American motorist in Germany comes across the adult everywhere on the tramping excursion. The German fifty years old, often of stout figure, will do his thirty or forty miles a day walking and think nothing of it.

The walking honeymoon is a custom. Young couples who prefer to keep their money or who haven't any for a wedding trip by train, swing knapsacks over their

shoulders on the wedding day and set out for a week's tramp, stopping overnight at the roadside tavern. I remember being told a story in the Bavarian Alps of the gloomy young man whose extreme melancholy at the village inn caused sympathetic inquiries. He confessed that he had been married the day before to the belle of the village, and as they didn't have means for both of them to take a wedding trip, he had been obliged to tramp alone.

The principle of utility of training the youth into material for a good soldier and into a subject who will be qualified to contribute to the collective good of the state, inspires the German gymnastic system, the system which American turners at the great Frankfurt tournament last year found to be unconquerable. The American or the English athlete, because of the development of his individuality under different school and social conditions, will not surrender himself unreservedly into the hands of the instructor. He thinks he knows better how the exercise should be taken and the feat performed than the instructor, that the instructor's method is all very well for other persons or very good for the average pupil, but that he knows better how he should do the thing. The German does the exercise as he is taught, machine-like possibly, but with highly trained precision. The team work is excellent. Germany, outside the schools, has 8,000 gymnastic clubs with 902,000 men in them.

The cherry blossoms are now in bloom at Werder, a village and district about ten miles from Berlin. The newspapers have been publishing bulletins for days regarding the progress of the buds and speculating on the days they would be at their perfection with somewhat the same earnestness as the betting chances on the Futurity are calculated. The Emperor and the Empress have been to see them, and on the same day were probably a quarter of a million Berliners.

## A Motor-Boat Family Vacation

More Interesting and Less Expensive than a Hotel Suggestions on Outfitting and Cruising

By JULIAN BURROUGHS

FOR the man of moderate means with a family the small cabin motor-boat offers a chance for a unique and fascinating vacation, a vacation that begins at the foot of your street and may be extended almost indefinitely, the only limit being that set by Father Time. Compared with a sojourn at a hotel, a motor-boat vacation is not only infinitely more interesting, but is far less expensive. A good stock of canned and prepared foods can be taken from home; from the fields and farms as you journey, fresh fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, etc., can be had always; from under the boat, while getting or eating meals, fish can nearly always be caught. For a swim you have but to dive off the cabin roof or take the children ashore in the tender to the first tempting beach; for a camp-fire or sleeping on a bed of boughs there are ideal spots passed every day, and in case of rain there is always the snug, dry cabin, with comfortable beds and a place to cook out of any wind or wet. In short, there are almost no limits to the possibilities, comforts, and pleasures of a family vacation on a motor-boat.

#### One and One-Half Cents a Mile

ALL this may sound tame to the canoeist who goes with his guides through the wilds of Florida, Canada, or Labrador, but such trips are not only out of reach of most men, they are quite impossible with small children. The women and children enjoy the motor-boat trip with its real comforts; there is no more pleasant sound than the happy prattle of children, mingled with the gentle lapping of the waves against the boat's side as she lies at anchor in some sylvan bay or mirrored creek. Furthermore, the boat is ideal for over-Sunday trips into contiguous waters.

The first question the women folks will ask is, no doubt: "Is there any danger?" And the man will want to know what kind of boat to get, its cost, and the time required to become pilot, engineer, and navigator. As for the first, there have been accidents to motor-boats, of course, due mainly to loss of self-possession on the master's part; but on the inland trips, through the rivers and winding, lazy canals, there is not only no danger but no nervous strain or worry on any one.

As for the kind of boat, that must find its answer in where it is to be used and on the size of the family or party that is to go. We have found a thirty by eight cabin launch big enough for seven—three men, two women, and two small children on a three weeks' trip. Four bunks in the cabin, one in the engine-room, and two in the cockpit slept us all. A curtain in the aft end of cabin, with toilet and lavatory in the bow, gave the women ample seclusion, while the men aft had the unbounded seclusion of the wilderness. The engine was a seven-horse-power kerosene, that pushed us along, including the tender, at an average speed of seven miles an hour at a cost of one and one-half cents a mile. For an inland boat this is enough; for heavy work on sound or bays a larger engine would be advisable, ten or even fifteen horse-power, enough to push the boat to windward and into a harbor in the teeth of any gale. Per-

sonally, I should advise a strong, flush-decked auxiliary, carrying a moderate sail for use on the big salt waters. The inland boat can be of shoaler draft, lighter construction throughout, smaller engine, and should have its cabin so constructed that full ventilation is obtained. The open window, fitted with sliding or drop glass and mosquito net, can replace the small port of the sea-going boat.

By building one's own boat a very great saving is pos-



A thirty by eight cabin launch is large enough for a party of six or seven

sible, so that one large enough for the average family can be equipped complete for ten or twelve hundred dollars. The same boat built by a good boat-builder would cost seventeen or eighteen hundred dollars.

As a rule, the cost of building and maintaining a boat goes up in leaps and bounds as the length increases, every ten feet almost doubling the price. A thirty-footer of eight or nine feet beam and square stern can sleep eight people, and for pleasure and creeping into small harbors and out-of-the-way places the small boat has many advantages over a large one. The true sailor enjoys a small boat.

#### Points to Remember in Building

WHEN you are contemplating the building of a boat visit as many as possible and talk with their owners, gathering a suggestion here and another there, until a plan is obtained that exactly suits your needs. Every inch of space must be used, from the water-tank suspended under the bow-deck to the ice-box under the poop-deck aft, with cockpit floor and seats made to raise up. Full-size felt mattresses can be cut in two with a butcher knife and each half covered, making ideal beds, when put over canvas bunks. Air beds and air cushions serve a double purpose, since they make excellent life-preservers.

On inland trips no sail is necessary, but a tender is almost indispensable, and one or two oil stoves for cooking

at times when it is not convenient to cook on shore. Charts of nearly any waters can be obtained of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, and they add greatly to the ease and security of any trip. Aside from the things for your own comfort, Uncle Sam requires all motor-boats to be equipped with whistle, bell, horn, and four lights, a red port, a green starboard, and a bow and stern white range light. These and the knowledge of the four whistles, two for port and one for starboard, for meeting and crossing boats, and the same for overtaking boats (except four for non-concurrence), are all that is required for navigation. In entering harbors leave the black buoys to port and the red to starboard—the reverse, of course, in coming out.

#### The Vital Part—the Engine

EVERY year the number of motor-boats increases, and no wonder. Did you ever cruise along the canal in the lengthening shadows of a serene afternoon, now in fields of grain, now in a pasture where the herd contentedly grazes, now in the woods, winding through the hills, crossing other streams rushing underneath, through villages and towns, chasing ducks and being chased by dogs, waving to the people at the great, vault-like locks, and tying up to the bank for the night near some secluded farmhouse? Or sail along under the dome of blue between towering mountains, past islets that are reflected in the water clear as air, around bold headlands and through sequestered coves, where the forest comes down to the water's edge? Or the silver blue of the salt water, with four-masters and gulls in the offing and swishing porpoises diving under and around the boat?

The vital part of a motor-boat is the engine—"trouble with my engine" should not be a part of the game. A cruising engine should be at least of two cylinders and weigh one hundred pounds to the horse-power, and should be a good one. It must be perfectly installed, shaft lined up after the boat is launched, oil not only all strained, but a dirt and water trap between the tanks and engine, and if possible an auxiliary three or four gallon tank that is ready in an emergency. Every part of engine and plumbing must be easily accessible at all times. Two anchors are needed, a small one for day use and a big one for storms and nights. The small one can be a Babbet pattern with chain, but the big one must be a kedge with several hundred feet of new rope. I have found a twenty-five and a seventy-five pound anchor none too much for a thirty-foot boat. In coming to an anchorage or moorings in a crowded harbor always come uptide or upwind, and never try to cross close to the bow of a boat anchored in a strong tide or wind. The cabin roof should be nearly flat and provided with at least an inch high hand-rail. In cruising always get an early morning start, and find your harbor early while there is still plenty of light, and remember that, especially in autumn, a warm blow from the south is likely to be followed by a sudden gale from the northward. The old sailor's advice is good: "When it begins to look dirty get into a harbor and keep a-goin' in until you're landlocked all around—then you can take your comfort."

# Everybody's Camping Ground

The National Government Throws Open its Forest Reserves as a Play-Field for the People

**W**E HAVE come to regard national forests as solely allied with conservation and politics. That is too narrow. National forests stand for much more. They stand for a national playground. In Germany the forests are not only a source of great revenue in cash; they are a source of great revenue in health. They are a holiday playground. In America the playground exists, the most wonderful playground in the whole world—and the most accessible; but we haven't yet discovered it.

The Forestry Service will not resent your coming. It is not necessary to obtain an official permit. The service rangers will welcome you and help you to find camping quarters. "No permits are necessary for transient camping within the national forests, and there are no special regulations applying to camping," writes the new Forester at Washington. "Wood for camp-fires may be taken at will, and the few head of stock used by campers may be grazed without permit. Campers are expected to use care in extinguishing their fires in order to prevent the possibility of forest fires, and to observe the general regulations governing the forest, such as refraining from trespass. Should one wish to establish a summer residence, a permit with a small charge may be readily obtained upon application to the Forest Supervisor in charge of the particular forest in which you may become interested."

## The Assistance of the Forester

**M**EANWHILE, before the railroads or the public have wakened up to the possibilities of the national forests as a playground, how is the lone American man, woman, child, or group of all three to find way to the national forests? What will the outfit cost, and how is the camper to get established? In the first place, you can not billet yourself on the district foresters; for the simple reason that the majority of the ranger cabins consist of only two or three rooms, and these are fully occupied by the men on the staff and their wives and families; but at the end of every stage line or railway leading to the national forests is usually a primitive, sometimes a good, hotel or boarding-house. This will house you and your baggage till you see the district supervisor or the local forester. He will tell you where to get your camp kit and what camp kit you need and what not to pay for it; and you must tell him exactly what kind of a holiday you are after; whether you want mountain climbing, trout fishing, hunting; or are out just for quiet camp life in open air. He will direct you where to go for what you want.

Take a map of the Western States! Though there are bits of national forests in Nebraska and the Ozarks, for camping and playground purposes draw a line up parallel with the Rockies from New Mexico to Canada. Your playground is from that line westward. I should not advise you to go to the Arizona and New Mexico sections in the hot season. Go there early or late in the season, or in winter; and it is amply worth the going.

## Finding the Timber of the Southwest

**F**OR instance, at Flagstaff, headquarters in Arizona, you are within a few hours of the Grand Cañon. In the Kaibab Forest you are in the Grand Cañon. Unless you are out purely for scenery such as exists in the Grand Cañon, or purely for health, you will find better camping grounds in the Sierras and northern groups of forests than in the South. In the Southwest you can ride on horseback for weeks and not find a tree—greasewood or scrub pine or cottonwood—higher than your horse, though you may be passing through red rocky cañons of as wonderful a color as the Grand Cañon. Unless you keep in contact with the district forester, or are a wilderness traveler used to finding water and faring for yourself in arid lands, the Southwest is not advisable. For a greenhorn to set off across that desert country without knowledge or guide is not advisable. It is unsafe. When camping in the Southwest—in Arizona or New Mexico or the Los Angeles or San Bernardino Forests—better camp under explicit directions of the ranger. Remember, the essential thing here is good water. For the desert forests, go to the forester at Flagstaff; for the southern California forests, strike in from Los Angeles.

## The Open Timber Forests of Colorado

**C**OME up into Colorado; there are half a dozen different national forests, any one of them within from \$3 to \$15 railroad fare from Denver, each enclosing within its area some of the wonderful features of that wonderful State—Pikes Peak and the Holy Cross

By AGNES C. LAUT

and the Vasequez Forests, each in itself offering a wonderful panorama of mountain and lake and forest. To me there is a peculiar attraction in the forests of Colorado. Nearly all run from 8,000 to 11,000 feet above sky-line—high, dry, park-like forests of Engelmann's spruce and lodge pole pine, open timber, clear of brush almost as your parlor floor.

I do not know any of the national forests where one is surer of pure water and quiet and safety and air

above the wildest kind of a river in the Colorado forest. For instance, along the Grand or the Arkansas. The only game laws to be observed are the game laws of the State. The forester will give you a list of these. All the forests here are high—very—many of them running along the 11,000 line. Take the warmest of clothing and very thick-soled boots. If you prefer, you can drive through the lower of these forests in a tented wagon. The roads are good as mountain roads go.

If you wish to go into the grazing area forests of Wyoming, you will also get your directions from the supervisor at Denver. The forests of southern Idaho come under the jurisdiction of Utah; and you must get your directions from the supervisor. To both these Wyoming and southern Idaho forests, after leaving the railway, you may be obliged to go in by stage or horseback. The supervisor will tell you when you pick out which forest you want for camping ground. In the Wyoming and Utah forests you will get the best idea of the old range life and all that appertains to the big stockman's life. This is the territory where, if you stand in the good graces of the ranger, you may arrange one of the long patrol rides.

Come up to Utah, and you may vary your camping in the national forests there by trips to the wonderful cañons out from Ogden, or to the natural bridges in the south; but do not go for pleasure in the hot weather. Go to these forests in the spring, fall, or winter. These trips must be by horseback or tented wagon from the railway terminus.

## The National Forests of California

**I**N THE national forests of California you have pretty nearly the best that America can offer you—views of the ocean from Santa Barbara Forests and Monterey, cloudless skies everywhere, the big trees in the Sequoia Forest, the Yosemite Park in the Stanislaus, forests in the northern part of the State where you could dance on the stump of a redwood or build a cabin out of a single sapling; and everywhere in the North mountains are the voices of the waters and the Alpine lakes, and the white, burnished, shining peaks.

Except for the southern sections of California, the best departing point is San Francisco. There the office of the California supervisor is; and you can lay out your camping campaign with him.

As in Colorado, railroads lead near enough to the different forests for you to go out on the scene and pick your own ground from some little local boarding-house or hotel.

All the forests of California are mountainous—rocky fastnesses in the true sense of the word; but wagon trails lead to the border of all; and the ranger's patrol trail cuts a way through the heaviest timber; and these forests offer the heaviest and largest timber in America.

Good water for camping ground exists in all these forests.

## The Rocky Mountain Country

**O**F ALL the California forests, those on the border of Oregon at Klamath and Shasta offer the greatest variety of tree growth and abundant water; those in Yosemite, the wildest scenery.

On the whole, if I were seeking untrodden ways, I should go north and strike in somewhere from Pitt River or Klamath.

Come up to Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana; and you are in a different forest world. More lakes, more fishing, perhaps altogether more game, with strange, unexplored caves in Oregon and wonderful waterfalls in Washington, and myriads of lakes in Idaho.

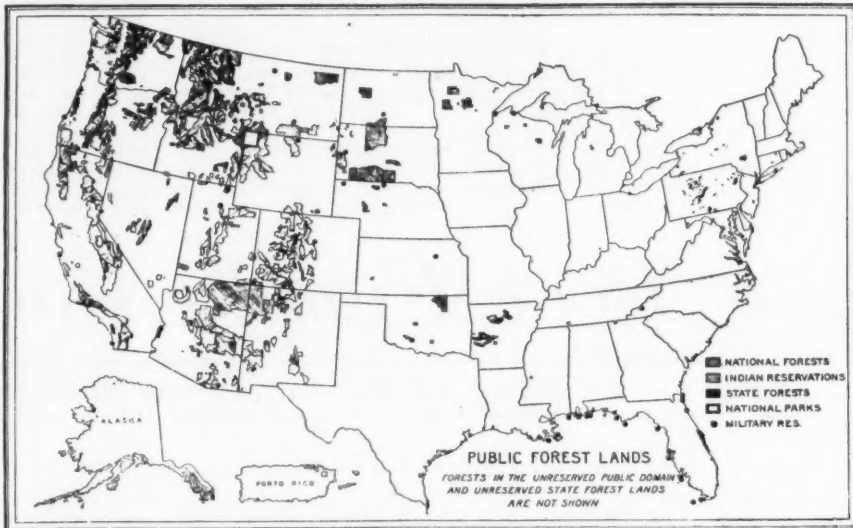
Where the national forests border Montana and Wyoming lies the Yellowstone Park; and one might travel far and not see wilder mountains than the Sundance Cañon of the Black Hills Forest in Dakota.

I met a woman who found her playground last summer by driving up in a tented wagon through the national forests of Wyoming and Montana. Camp stove and truck bed were in the democrat wagon. An outfitter supplied the horses for a rental which I have forgotten.

## By Horseback and Wagon

**I**N MONTANA I met a girl and her brother who took their holiday on a long horseback ride through the national forests of Montana. Another couple on a bridal tour drove, and when they could not drive rode, through the forests of eastern Oregon and Washington.

The borders of most of the national forests may to-day be reached by wagon. The

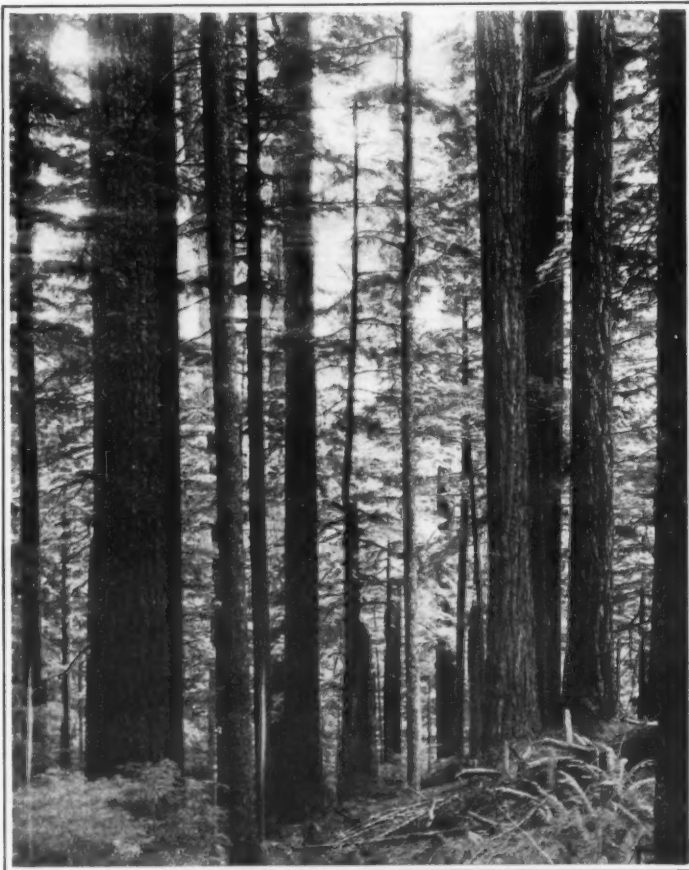


The location of the United States National Forests

that has the tonic qualities of champagne. Go to the district forester of Denver. He will direct you to the kind of camping ground you want—scenery in the Pikes Peak Forest, pure woodland life above cloud-line in the Vasequez Forest, hot spring bathing in the Holy Cross at Glenwood Springs.

## Details and Expenses

**A**S FAR as I know, you can get hotel quarters at from \$10 to \$16 a week within walking distance of the district forester in all the Colorado forests; and you will get your camp kit, your horse, or whatever type of camping you are going in for cheaper at the local places out near the forest than in the city. If you want it, you can have both fishing and camp



Douglas firs and hemlock timber in the Snoqualmie National Forest



high and more intimate trails may only be essayed on foot or horseback. If you leave the trail in Washington, it is hard traveling; for the great trees lie in *chevaux-de-frise* of windfall thick enough to shut out the light.

In California and Oregon and Washington, mountain climbing adds to the zest of the outing. In all the national forests, except the desert area, you may count on the best of fishing as a part of your holiday.

To reach the Oregon national forests, better write the Forest Supervisor at Portland. It is not necessary to go to him; for you may want to drop off in Siskiyou Range at the south or Grant's Pass, or the Blue Mountains on the eastern side of the Cascades, and his letter will put you in contact with his local ranger at each point.

#### In the True Wilds

**H**EADQUARTERS in Washington are at Seattle, and the advantages of visiting the forests here are that a few hours' run on the train from a metropolitan city will take you right into the heart of the most primitive forests and wild mountains in the United States—Mount Rainier, the Olympics, the Snoqualmie Forests—a few hours' run; and you are where you may climb or fish or scramble over the eternal snows, with the delicious consciousness that most of the forest has never heard a lumberman's ax.

The disadvantage is the dense tangle of growth, of heavy trees, of windfall, of ferns head so high that they shut out daylight and blot out sense of direction, unless you are a good pathfinder.

Forests more different from the big trees of California and the park glades of Colorado you could not find; but it means hard traveling if you leave the trail; and fewer trails have been cut than in the other forests. It is also well to remember in these



The group of buildings at the ranger's station, Snoqualmie Reserve, Western Washington



A ranger's cabin in the heart of a national forest, Idaho

heavy forests west of the Cascades there is always more or less damp. You can't, at least you shouldn't, sleep on bare ground under the stars; and after three o'clock in the afternoon, owing to dense growth and high peaks, there is always a chill. Yet I personally like these forests best of all. They are the true wilds. There is more game life; and the very density of coniferous growth spices the air with health odors.

Also you have to work for your living on those trails. It isn't a saunter through a bit of Eastern woodland. It is a hurdle jump where a tree lies. Then I like to sleep to the noise of the waterfalls and occasionally to hear an avalanche boom over the edge of a precipice.

East of the Cascades are perhaps better hunting and better fishing, not so heavy timber; but heavy enough if you get off the trail. You can enter the Bitter Root Forests of Idaho by Sandpoint on Pend d'Oreille, where you'll find the Forestry offices, and the Supervisor of Missoula will give you the best advice as to camping ground in the Montana Forests.

#### Eastern and Western Outfits

**H**OW much will the trip cost? You must figure that out for yourself. There is, first of all, your railway fare from the point you leave. Then there is the fare out to the forest—usually not \$10. Go straight to the supervisor or forester of the district. He will recommend the best hotel or boarding-house of the little mountain village where the supervisor's office is usually located. At these hotels you will board as a transient at \$10 a week, as a permanent for less.

In many of the mountain hamlets are outfitters who will rent you a team of horses and a tented wagon much cheaper than you can buy; and you can cater for yourself. In fact, as to clothing and outfit, you can buy cheaper camp kit at these local stores than in your home town. Many Eastern things are not suitable for Western use. For instance, it

is foolish to go out into the thick, rough forests of Washington with an expensive Eastern riding suit for man or woman. Better buy a \$4 or \$6 or \$8 khaki suit that you can throw away when you have torn it to tatters. An Eastern waterproof coat will cost you from \$10 to \$30. You can get for \$2.50 or \$3 a yellow cowboy slicker, which is much more serviceable. As to boots, I prefer to get them East; as I like an elk-skin leather, which never shrinks in the wet, with a good deal of cork in the sole to save jars, also a broad sole to save your feet on the stirrup; but the powers protect you from the conventional riding-boot! Too hot and too stiff. I like an elk-skin that will let the water out fast as it comes in if ever you have to wade, and which will not shrink in the drying.

#### Camping Among the Trees

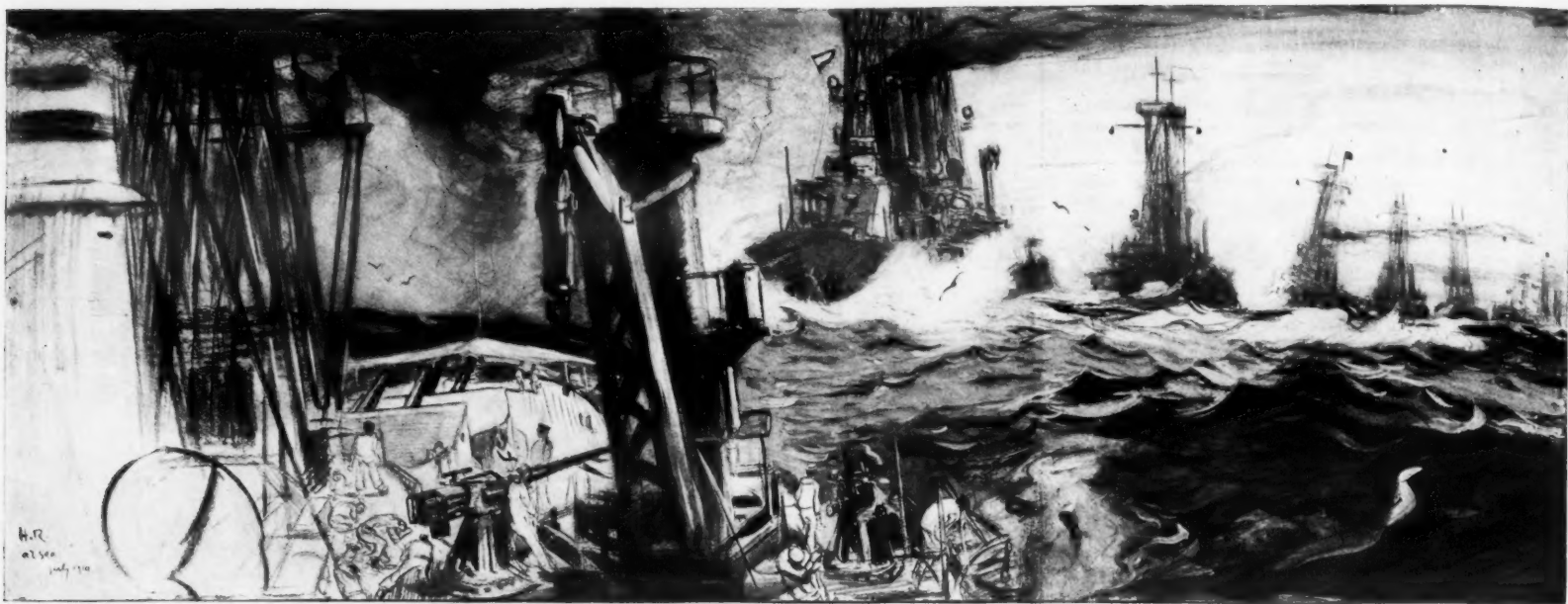
**I**F YOU forswear hotels and take to a sky tent or canvas in misty weather, better carry eatables in what the guides call a tin "grub box"; in other words, a cheap \$2 tin trunk. It keeps out ants and things; and you can lock it when you go away on long excursions.

As to beds, each to his own taste. Some like the rolled rubber mattresses. Too much trouble for me. Besides, I am never comfortable on them. If you camp near the snow peaks, a chill strikes up to the small of your back in the small of the morning. I don't like to feel like using a derriek every time I roll over.

The most comfortable bed I know is a piece of 25-cent oilcloth laid over the slicker on hemlock boughs—a fur rug over that, with suit-case for pillow, and a plain gray blanket. Do you need a guide? That depends entirely on yourself. If you camp under the directions and within range of the District Forester, I do not think you do. If you go off the trail, amid the heavy timber of the Cascades and are not used to finding your way without the sun, you do.



Alpine Lake and the surrounding mountains in the Snoqualmie National Forest



The Atlantic fleet steaming through the Gulf Stream during the Naval Militia cruise

## At Sea with the Naval Militia

Training Citizen Sailors for Battleship Use

By HENRY REUTERDAHL

**E**FFICIENCY is the watchword of the navy, and has been attained only by the spirit of competition, which is the fundament of the navy's renaissance and which has quadrupled the fighting strength of the fleets. This spirit of regeneration has also reached the Naval Militia. Congress, through the Foss bill, has established the Federal status of our volunteer sailors, and the Navy Department has taken in hand the training of these organizations. It is hoped that, with these trained men as a nucleus, Congress will establish a National Naval Reserve. Each battalion is furnished with a training ship—a monitor, cruiser, or auxiliary yacht. On these ships militiamen are trained by their own officers, and the training cruises which take place every summer are not picnics or joy rides, but are carried out on a navy basis.

The Spanish War brought the Naval Reserve into history, and taught them to hoist ashes, scrub decks, patrol mine fields, and help to chase the phantom Spanish cruiser. They did it all cheerfully. Some took part in battles and became real "heroes." Their good record in the war put them on their feet, and to-day every State on the seaboard and the Great Lakes supports one or more battalions. The Navy Department began to realize that the Naval Militia was recruiting the same sort of keen-eyed youngsters of exactly the same material as came to the fleet itself. Official steps were taken to unify the training of the State organizations, and place them on a regular navy basis, bringing them in close contact with the parent service.

This summer an extensive cruising program was laid down for the Naval Militia by the Navy Department under the supervision of Commander C. C. Marsh, U. S. N., an officer who has worked indefatigably to whip the militia into navy shape. The battalions of six States have been divided among the ships of the Atlantic fleet, and the organizations of five other States have embarked in their own vessels, loaned by the Government and "evolved" in Gardiners Bay, Long Island. Similar maneuvers have been carried out on the Great Lakes and on the Southern and Western coasts.

The militiaman comes aboard the big battleship well drilled by his own officers. In a week he can pick up a great deal of the detail of battleship life. He is paired off with one of the ship's regular crew, who is his running mate, and, eating, working, and sleeping side by side, the volunteer is constantly getting new "dope" about how things are done on a real ship. And ship life suits him down to the ground; he may be an electrician at home, and to him the newest wireless gear on board ship is a joy, the fineness of the variable speed motor a source of exhilaration. He melts right in with the crew, and, dressed in the same uniform, he is hard to spot, except that his color is lighter and he has no pigs tattooed on his feet or airily dressed ladies decorating his arm.

This summer the Naval Militia cruise lasted a week. With the intention to show the Reserve at least the fringe of a foreign country, and to complete their education by making them seasick in the Gulf Stream, Admiral Schroeder worked the fleet around the Bermudas; but it was a toss-up as to who mustered the largest number of seasick ones, the bluejackets or the reserves. Man-of-war's men of to-day come from the farm. Instead of sailors, they are gun-pointers, machinists, electricians, and wireless operators. The old sailorman who grew whiskers through the opening of his shirt and ding-donged everybody in broken English has passed out before the present army of youngsters who now handle the mechanical gear in the gray ships. To-day is simply another chapter in the romance of the sea, with a new setting; it is a romance of triple expansion engines, twelve-inch guns, fire-control, and armor plates—and the new setting has bred the new type of bluejacket.

To the old-timer he is a queer bird, this boy who has ice-cream for dessert and who spends his spare cash on chocolate. What's more (a fact which no old man-of-war's man can forgive), he uses a tooth-brush! He has moving-picture shows on board, and signal boys have been known to sprawl over a flag locker reading Mrs. Humphry Ward out of the chaplain's library.

So the militiaman finds men of his own kind, he quickly feels at home, and in no time he is learning ship routine. First, he is taken



Naval militiamen embarking on the battleships in the Hudson River



around the ship so he can find his way aboard. Then there is battery drill morning, noon, and night. He is made to lug make-believe powder charges (870 pounds of navy beans) in the handling-room, and send them up to the guns in the turret above without breaking the ammunition cars. In the turret proper he is told all about gas checks, firing locks, and visuals—then he is made to act as plug man and rammer man. It is "great stuff" to get among the big guns and make the works go round. Then there is "dotter" drill: the militiaman takes the gun-pointer's place in the turret hood, and when the big gun is on the target he presses the firing key, the dotter hits the target card, and he has the actual proof of a bull's-eye. In the loading machine, which simulates the actual loading of a 7-inch gun, he helps to bang in projectiles and shoves home the powder charges. The navy does it five times in twelve seconds, but of course he would not be expected to reach such record speed.

Then he is drilled in signals, assigned station in fire and collision drill. He does the same as his running mate, and in a week's time he gets a touch of what



Night in the big fleet

might be expected from him when the "real thing" comes—when he has to be his own running mate, trained to stand up in action.

While relieved of actual responsibilities, the militia officers receive their instructions from the ship's officers. They "shoot" the sun, learn a few practical wrinkles in navigation, and stand the regular watches. They learn what it means to keep a 16,000-ton ship within forty yards of the same position all around the clock, to run at night without lights, and to keep from hitting the ship ahead while performing tactical polkas across the Gulf Stream.

#### In Peace and War

THE "Reserve" man is eminently useful to the navy. Quick and alert, it will take only a short time to lick him into shape to take his place in the modern fighting machine. He is better than the steamboat man or the "square-head" coaster. We can hire coal-passers and firemen at any time, but gun-pointers can not be made overnight. Since the regular enlisted personnel of the navy is not large enough to man all the ships in time of war, the militiaman, with his training, will be of great value to the country. As the captain of the *Minnesota* said, in his toast to the militia officers: "We are glad to have you in peace, but we will be a doggone sight gladder to have you in war"—only he put it stronger. This sums up the navy's opinion of the present Naval Militia.



The bridge of the battleship "Minnesota"



Rear-Admiral Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, laying out the course of the Naval Militia cruise in his cabin on the "Connecticut"



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## The Sportsman's View-Point

### Good Automobile Road Rules

**T**HE most concise and comprehensive automobile road rules I have seen are those compiled by Mr. Gratiot Cabanne of St. Louis, which I take the space to print in full. They ought to be engraved in metal and screwed firmly in a conspicuous place on the dash of every car.

1. When passing from behind a street-car which has come to a standstill, it is well to go slow, as it is dangerous to pass on either side unless your automobile is under perfect control, so you can stop it in its length.

2. In passing street-cars moving in the opposite direction which have stopped, always drive slowly, as a pedestrian may step out from behind the street-car, and unless your automobile is under control, so it can be stopped in less than its length, there is danger.

3. In passing a street-car from behind on the right, go slow, as passengers are apt to step off the front platform with their backs to you.

4. In passing all covered delivery wagons going in either direction, go slow, as the driver of the wagon may jump out to deliver a bundle before his wagon has come to a stop.

5. In turning corners to the left, always keep to your right. Do not cut across the short way, as it is against the law, and, in case of accident, you are liable to damages.

6. Slow down at the intersection of all cross-streets.

7. Blow your horn at the intersection of all streets.

8. Pass all vehicles going in the same direction in which you are going, on their left, provided you do not have to go to the left of the middle of the street. If you have not room to pass on their left without going to the middle of the street, slow down and stay behind them until you have room, as you are violating the law if you pass them on their right.

9. Always slow down and use horn when you see one or more children playing either on the sidewalk or in yards or lots, as they are apt to run in front of your car without looking.

10. Always slow down when you are following wagons or street-cars on which children are stealing a ride; also when you see passengers going to get off, as they do not always wait to get off at street crossings.

11. Always slow down and use horn when children are on bicycles or skates in the street or on the sidewalk, as they are apt to fall in front of the car.

To these I should like to add that no gentleman will permit himself or his chauffeur:

To slouch in the seat like a worn-out bum after a night on a park bench.

To speed through street mud-puddles, bespattering pedestrians on the sidewalks.

To drive in town or in the country with selfish disregard for the comfort of people met, whether they be walking or driving or riding.

### Road-Coaching Decline

**T**HE chief service of the coaching Marathon, so called, appears to be exploiting the hackney: the rules forbid a gallop, and over an hour is allowed to do the 11-12 miles from Bushey Park to the show ring at Olympia.

Modern coaching seems to be losing the characteristics of its prototype, the mail-coach, where comparatively fast traveling was an object and the galloping horse an essential. There is nothing very sporting or suggestive of "good old coaching days" in plugging along the road at the rate of, approximately, eight miles an hour; but it is life for the hackney.

Most of the American winners at London recently were really triumphs for English breeders, and the show demonstrated that England still possesses the best in hackneys, hunters, and ponies.

As a breeder of any kind of horse-flesh except saddlers, America, at the moment, makes a sorry figure; nor is it likely to be improved by the continuous show ring importation of our rich horsemen.

### Camera Study of Wild Life

**N**OT the least eloquent expression of the outdoor trend is the wide and increasingly skilful use of the camera. Nowadays no adventurer into the open regards his equipment complete without

it. Abroad, it almost may be called the trade-mark of the American tourist; at home, it is part of the holidaying paraphernalia, whether by boat, by auto, by horse, or by "shanks' mare." Over a period of twenty years, the tremendous improvement in photographs accompanying manuscripts submitted for my editorial approval has been impressive. Twenty years ago the amateur "snapshots" offered to magazines with articles were usually indifferent stuff, in most cases not good enough to reproduce. To-day the photographs average better than the manuscripts.

The camera's greatest outdoor service, however, is as an auxiliary in the study of nature generally and in the study of wild life particularly, as well for its aid in scientific research as for its missionary work in recruiting the conservation ranks. In this direction, indeed, no agency, in my opinion, has been more valuable than the camera.

More and more as the camera becomes an important item of outdoor equipment, its influence grows strong against slaughter and for an increasing knowledge of animal life. Sport with the camera is, in truth, beginning to rival that with the rifle and gun. The number of amateurs that are making first-quality photographs, both from a naturalist and a technical point of view, is legion, and some have attained to national prominence; among whom the most notable are: A. G. Wallihan, George Shiras 3d, Frank M. Chapman, Herbert K. Job, John M. Phillips, Kermit Roosevelt, C. G. Schilling, William L. Finley, H. T. Bohlman, A. Radclyffe Dugmore, who is usually grouped with these, is the only one of them for whom photography is a profession.

### The Pioneers

**W**ALLIHAN may be called the pioneer photographer of animal life, for, unless my memory serves me badly, he began in the early 1890's in Colorado, where his patient stalking and clear plates, made with a single lens, secured some of the sharpest and most interesting group photographs of antelope and deer that have ever been taken. Indeed, no wild group of any description, taken anywhere, that I have seen equals Wallihan's antelope plates. Unhappily, when he collected his work in book form, he added several faked photographs which deceived only the novice, but cast a shadow on the reputation he had made by two or three years of really remarkable work.

Mr. Shiras has devoted himself to flash-light studies of the deer family, in which pursuit he remains unrivaled.

The camera studies of Mr. Chapman and of Mr. Job cover with amazing and illuminating fidelity the greater part of the important bird life of the United States, while Mr. Chapman, Curator of Ornithology at the American Museum of Natural History, has gone far and often into tropical waters for the photographic originals of the famous bird groups at his museum, which at once delight and surprise all knowing beholders by their very high artistic effect without loss of a particle of verity. In a word, these bird groups represent a double triumph of scientist and photographer—the like of which, so far as birds are concerned, is to be found at present in none other of the world's museums.

Messrs. Finley and Bohlman's successes among the birds, especially the water birds of the Pacific Coast, rank high, but especially are they known for their painstaking and notable photographic life history of the now well-nigh extinct California condor.

Mr. Phillips's photographs of the Rocky Mountain goat are the best yet made of that animal in its wild environment. His achievement in this direction, and Kermit Roosevelt's in securing the clearest plates yet made of the African elephant in the jungle, jointly represent the most daring feats in big game photography yet accomplished; though each of these successful amateurs attained his prominence as the result of a single trip, unlike the others, whose place does not rest on one noteworthy performance.

Schilling's photographs and book, which attracted much favorable attention a couple of years ago, are particularly interesting because of their dramatic quality, though the actual plates are not very good; had he been so expert a workman as Mr. Dugmore, his results would remain to-day unequalled. Schilling made the most





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of his attempts at night; the flashlight, indeed, has been the chief medium in catching wild life unawares. As, however, photography of wild animal life advances toward the high degree of reality and perfection which Messrs. Job and Chapman have given wild bird photography, it will come to pass, no doubt, that flashlight work is classed with shooting over a bait, or a drive, neither regarded by sportsmen as comparable with stalking the quarry in the open daylight. It is for such reason, it seems to me, that Phillips's goat and Dugmore's charging rhino and Kermit Roosevelt's elephant stand forth as the most illustrious examples to date of wild animal photography.

### Dugmore in Africa

MR. DUGMORE'S "Camera Adventures in the African Wilds" (Doubleday, Page & Company)—a collection of the articles and pictures published last year in COLLIER'S, on whose behalf Mr. Dugmore went a-photographing in East Africa—has been wisely given a large page for the display of its compelling photographs. In type and paper the publishers show a decided improvement over what they did for Mr. Schilling. The book is a photographic record of Mr. Dugmore's recent trip into East Africa, a section becoming so popular that we may shortly see it added to the tourist's itinerary. Barring a trite and rather obvious introduction, it is an entertaining account by an adventure-some and highly expert photographer, with some interesting comment on the country.

Although his plates show not so many specimens as Schilling's—the crafty leopard, among others, being absent—and in respect to lion plates, situations less dramatic, yet his superior workmanship makes his results more impressive to the average onlooker. Imperfect as is the plate, Schilling's photograph of the lionesses about to spring on their prey is extraordinarily interesting as portraying the intense moment of natural action; to me it seems the most fascinating photograph of unconscious wild life ever made. There is nothing of this kind in Mr. Dugmore's experience, his photographs of the predatory wild beasts being without dramatic interest in this sense, as practically all of the plates were exposed with the creature at rest, so to say.

### The Best Lion Picture

AMONG the 140 splendid photographs, five appear to me especially notable, viz.: (1) the lion, flashlit standing by the zebra carcass, originally published in COLLIER'S for August 14, 1909; (2) the rhinoceros, head on, charging Mr. Dugmore and his companion, originally published in COLLIER'S for June 5, 1909; (3) the side view of the running rhinoceros speared by the attendant Masai guide, originally published in COLLIER'S for August 14, 1909; (4) the flashlight of the hartebeest going to drink, originally published in COLLIER'S for July 31, 1909; and (5) the telephoto of the buffalo in the shadowy thick brush, also originally published in COLLIER'S for July 31, 1909. And of these the last seems not the least remarkable, as well on account of the photographic difficulties Mr. Dugmore overcame, as because the buffalo is so difficult to approach—the most difficult of all the animals secured. The flashlight of the lion interrupted in his contemplated feast on the zebra carcass—with its fine definition, his face, eyes, the mingling expression of savagery and astonishment—is the real triumph of the trip. It is the completest portrait yet made of a lion in the wilds; and the photo of the lioness surprised as about to feed is a companion triumph. These two are the only photographs, apart from the study of the zebra, the flash of the ever-present hartebeest and two of the rhinoceros, that are near enough to show the expression of the face.

The rhino habit of stupidly charging unswervingly up-wind on a direct line of scent, gave Dugmore, during his sojourn in the country, many excellent chances for close-range photographing—and he took such frequent and courageous advantage of them that he has secured a series of studies which are unequalled in variety of pose and in clearness of image. Indeed, notwithstanding the rhino is, among African beasts, easiest for the courageous adventurer to get near, these photographs and those of the lions, together with the chapters of experiences, are the features of the book.

### Wonders of Telephotography

MR. DUGMORE got nothing of elephant, and while his photographs of water-buck, giraffe, buffalo, and eland are excellent chiefly in showing the animal's environment, there is one telephoto of the impala which catches the creature at its peculiar and characteristic habit of jumping when frightened. Not the least feature of the book and of the trip, in-

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gallons and applied it on various streets, a total area of 47,970 square yards; thus, in our opinion, saving the town a large sum of money which would have been necessary to expend in the near future for repairs.

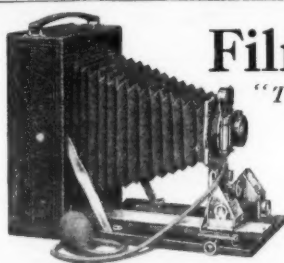
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Little girls and little boys like Underwood Deviled Ham. Spread it on their bread and butter, and hear them say: "Gee, that's good, Mother."

They like the good taste of its tender boiled ham, for it is boiled *en casserole* to keep all the original and delicious ham taste of salt and sugar and hickory smoke.

And they like the taste of the 42 mild spices that are all ground up fine with the good ham.

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## UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM



Branded with the Little Red Devil

deed, is the exhibit of successful telephotos—including several clear groups of the zebra, Mt. Kilimanjaro, eighty miles away, and Mt. Kenia. The group photographs are specially interesting, and there are, of course, views of the country and of the natives.

It is not the "last word" in animal photography, as has been said, but rather a promising beginning, which Mr. Dugmore will, no doubt, seek to improve upon. He may well be content with his lion, rhino, and zebra photographs, but the dangerous and wary buffalo, the vicious and combative leopard, and the multitudinous deer and antelope family yet remain to be satisfactorily mirrored by the camera. No doubt he will undertake to make good the failures of his recent photographic "bag," which, interesting and noteworthy as it is, adds nothing to what we already had in the way of wild animal portraiture, except as to the lion and the rhino—which is surely sufficient glory for one trip and more than any one else ever accomplished on a single journey.

### Trophies from Japan

ANOTHER photographer to have gone adventuring and returned with notable trophies is Herbert G. Ponting. True, Mr. Ponting's field is the well-traveled one of Japan, and the photographs he secured are largely of scenes and objects familiar to one at all acquainted with this country, yet "In Lotus Land" is, none the less, beautiful, with a bookful of photographs of Japanese life, from the toiler in the fields to the artistic worker in metal and ivory.

Although the text is frankly written around the photographs, and Mr. Ponting obviously admires the Japanese, yet his record is one of genuine appreciation rather than gush, and carries considerable interesting and informing reading.

In particular, there is an excellent chapter on Women, which I commend to those who have gathered their ideas from tourists' descriptions gathered in the seaport Yoshiwara districts.

### Why Does the Mouse Run?

IF THE discussion, which waxes fierce, though intermittently, between the disciples of the two irreconcilable schools of animal psychologists, develops no real light for the plodding layman, at least it serves to enliven his study of natural history.

Recently the venerable dean of the "old school" naturalists, John Burroughs, and Professor E. T. Brewster, who styles himself "a modern animal psychologist," have engaged in a long-range controversy over that hoary chestnut as to whether or no animals are moved to certain acts by "instinct." I can scarcely call their passage a "controversy." Professor Brewster delivered himself of startling dogmatic statements, and Dean Burroughs with limpid clearness points to the unsoundness of the professor's premises. The reply of Mr. Burroughs is patient, kindly, and convincing.

The new school of naturalists has been working overtime these past half-dozen years and needs a rest and a change of air. For so long it has hovered on the border-line of fact and fiction and animal instincts analyzed by human reasoning as to have lost its sense of proportion. We have had so much maudlin rot under the guise of "animal study" as to have reached the limit of endurance.

As the appointed herald of the new school, Professor Brewster challenges admiration by his flights of fancy, the originality of his discoveries, and his exquisite sense of humor. In his latest essay the professor gravely asserts: "There is no such thing as instinct . . . the cat is not an instinctive enemy of the mouse, but chases and kills the mouse because it runs!"

Perhaps Professor Brewster will complete the delightful tale and tell us—why, then, does the mouse run from the cat?

### Cold Storage Garbage

THE popular wave against cold storage is a righteous one, too long delayed. It may be made increasingly effective by the very simple process—so far as game fish and game birds are concerned—of never ordering either out of its season. Of course, this is not entirely curative, but it will help a whole lot; and it is within the range of every one.

For the rest, the bill of Senator Lodge should have unqualified support.

Fish and birds that are kept long in cold storage become tasteless, to say nothing of losing their nutritive qualities. Certain kinds of people, who know no better and have the price, order game at the restaurant out of season, because they think it adds distinction to their meal. A small educational campaign will correct such ignorance; most of the cold storage game is little better for the stomach than garbage.



## Now, You Show This to Your Husband

and ask him what he thinks of it as a fair business proposition.

Read over the coupon together and see if he doesn't say that a trial sack of Occident Flour represents as good and safe an investment as *anyone* can make. You cannot risk a penny in trying Occident Flour.

You cannot lose a penny in trying it.

But if you *don't* try it you *will* lose an opportunity, on which you take no chances, to become acquainted with the flour that will go farther and produce far better baking results than any you can be using now. Your husband likes good things to eat—particularly the good things you make. He will like your baking better if you use Occident Flour.

If we were not *sure* of this we could not afford to make the money-back-guarantee.

# OCCIDENT FLOUR

—Made So Much Better It Must Cost More

**Explanatory Note:** Usually reasons for extra quality are given in advertisements. It would take a book to give the reasons for Occident quality—to explain about the hard, glutinous wheats used—our unique methods of cleaning, washing and drying these wheats—the many intricate processes of separating and purifying the flour particles—our laboratories where chemists and bakers study, test and safeguard the Occident product. We give you far greater assurance of better satisfaction with Occident Flour than mere reasons in advertising. We give you the very best reason—proof in the flour itself by trial at our risk.



Every good business man and every woman with a "good business head" knows it is cheaper to pay a little more for an article that goes farther and gives better results.

### Our Offer

Try a sack of Occident Flour, making as many bakings as you wish. If you are not satisfied that it is better than any other flour you can buy, your money will be returned without argument.

All we ask is that you tear off the coupon and hand it to your grocer. Tear it off now and you won't forget. If your grocer does not sell Occident Flour, he can easily get it for you. If he won't, send us the coupon or a postal giving your own and your grocer's name and address.

**Russell-Miller Milling Co.**  
Minneapolis  
U. S. A.

**Tear off Coupon**

Mr. Grocer: I want to accept the Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s trial offer on Occident Flour, at their risk, as they advertise in Collier's Weekly. It is understood that if I do not find Occident Flour to be all that its millers claim it to be, my money will be refunded—no charge for flour used in the test.

Name

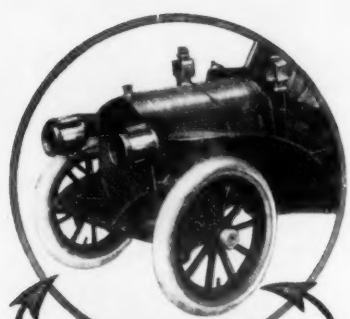
Address

Grocer's Name

Grocer's Address

(Grocer's name and address MUST be filled in)

**Special Notice to Grocer:**—We will protect you fully in this guarantee. If any Occident sacks are returned through dissatisfaction with the flour, you are authorized to refund the full purchase price and we will reimburse you for same. RUSSELL-MILLER MILLING CO.



## Genuine Tire Protection

can only be obtained in one way. We discovered that fact a few years ago and the result was Standard Tire Protectors.

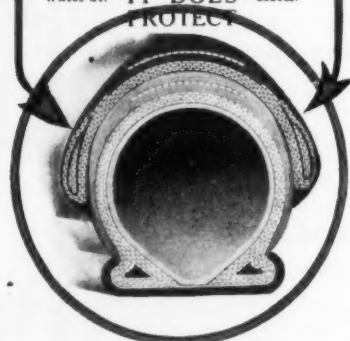
These protectors placed on your machine will allow you to travel for thousands of miles with absolutely no tire trouble. As the ordinary tires have the full strain of the inner tubes, the tire exposed to roads is hard and rigid. Glass, nails or sharp stone, pierce instantly; therefore punctures and blowouts become unavoidable without Standard protection.

**STANDARD TIRE PROTECTORS** besides, have the greatest practical amount of toughness, do not have the strain of the inner tubing and in coming in contact with sharp obstacles force them to glance off, thereby avoiding all tire troubles.

Punctures are an unknown trouble to motorists who own Standard protectors. The protectors slip over the tread surface of the tire and are held firmly in place by the natural inflation pressure. There are no metal fastenings. Sand, gravel or water cannot get in. Impossible for them to work off, and no creeping takes place. Made for any size tire or wheel in both anti-skid or standard tread. Write today for our descriptive booklet and see why

"Standard Protectors do Protect"  
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IT DOES PROTECT



# Keenoh



## "You-Know"

Sharpens any razor blade (old style or safety) to the finest cutting edge it ever had. Price **\$3.50**

Take advantage of the 10 days' **FREE TRIAL**. Send us your dealer's name, and through him we will deliver the KEENOH to you. Use it 10 days before you decide. At any rate send for booklet "Are you Edge-Wise."

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Best Revolver and Gun Oil

Presents rust, will not gum or chill.

Ask any hardware or sporting goods dealer for NYOIL. Large bottle (cheaper to buy) 25c.; trial size, 10c. Use it on fishing tackle, guns, bicycles, phonographs and sewing machines.

**WM. F. NYE, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.**

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

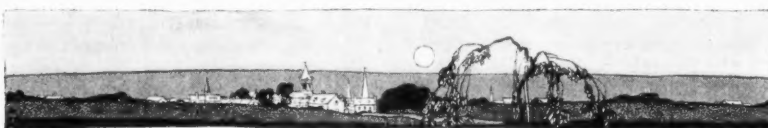
## The Reciprocity of Smiles

By J. W. FOLEY

**S**OMETIMES I wonder why they smile so pleasantly at me,  
And pat my head when they pass by as friendly as can be;  
Sometimes I wonder why they stop to tell me How-d'-do,  
And ask me then how old I am and where I'm going to;  
And ask me can I spare a curl and say they used to know  
A little girl that looked like me, oh, years and years ago;  
And I told Mamma how they smiled and asked her why they do,  
So she said if you smile at folks they always smile at you.

**I** NEVER knew I smiled at them when they were going by,  
I guess it smiled all by itself and that's the reason why;  
I just look up from playing if it's any one I know  
And they most always smile at me and maybe say Hello;  
And I can smile at any one, no matter who or where  
Because I'm just a little girl with lots of them to spare;  
And Mamma said we ought to smile at folks, and if you do  
Most always they feel better and they smile right back at you.

**A**ND when so many smile at me and ask me for a curl  
It makes me think most everybody likes a little girl;  
And once when I was playing and a man was going by  
He smiled at me and then he rubbed some dust out of his eye,  
Because it made it water so, and said he used to know  
A little girl up in his yard who used to smile just so;  
And then I asked why don't she now and then he said "You see—"  
And then he rubbed his eye again and only smiled at me.



## The Church in Our Town

**T**HIS is the third instalment of "The Church in Our Town" letters which were received and accepted during Collier's recent contest. The prize winners were published in the issue of July 2, and the second group on July 16. From time to time through the summer we shall publish more of these short articles. The contest was suggested by the letter of a New England clergyman which appeared in Collier's for April 9

### The Preachers and the Church

**T**HE pulpit and press in recent years have had much to say upon the subject of the present condition of the Christian Church. The opinion seems to be more or less prevalent that it is losing its hold upon the people. The cause of this loss of influence is now being diligently sought so that when discovered it may be speedily removed.

Eminent doctors of divinity and laymen in sermons, symposiums, and special articles, have contributed to the general effort to establish a diagnosis of the character of the malady with which the Church is afflicted, when, it is hoped, a remedy effectual and permanent will be readily obtained and applied.

A class of specialists known as evangelists has arisen whose work is directed to the revival of religious interest, the acquisition of new members, and the prevention of backsliding of the old, but their work does not seem to be attended with that degree of success which formerly marked the old-time revival conducted by the ordinary pastor with one or more neighboring pastors as assistants.

From the ranks of the laity comes the writer hereof with a message upon the subject which he sincerely believes is important and true and will very materially aid in the proper solution of the question.

It can not be successfully controverted that preachers themselves are in great part to blame for the present status of the Christian Church. The influence of the "Higher Criticism," of "Bible Criticism," of the "Revision of the Bible," resulting in the elimination from it of much that was formerly held as sacred Scripture, as, for instance, the last eleven verses of the Sixteenth Chapter of Mark, the progress of the sciences, the passing of medievalism

and traditionalism, "modernism," the increase of education, literature and general intelligence, and the rapid disappearance of ignorance and superstition—the influence of all these factors upon preachers has rendered them less disposed to preach with that positiveness and assurance which formerly characterized their pulpit efforts. Instead of speaking "as one having authority" and sincerely and earnestly believing the message he delivers, the preacher, more especially the Protestant preacher of the present day, preaches with far less assurance than formerly, and the parishioner has not been slow in observing the fact.

Our people are naturally a religious people, and have been accustomed to hearing the Gospel preached with that power which only an unwavering faith, amounting almost to absolute knowledge and an unquestioned sincerity, can impart to it.

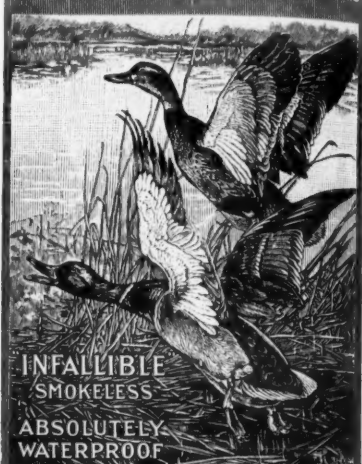
The contrast between the preaching of the Catholic priest and that of the Protestant minister is very marked and serves to explain the reason why the Catholic laity is not in that condition of religious unrest which is so apparent in our Protestant churches. The Catholic priest preaches "as one having authority," whose utterances are the truth and must be accepted as the truth, and whose orders and instructions are to be obeyed to the very letter. The Protestant minister preaches in no such manner, but frequently as if in doubt himself of the truth of his message.

As an illustration of the positiveness and assurance of Catholic preaching, I cite the following extract from a verbatim report of a sermon preached at Burtonport, Ireland, by Rev. Father Gildea of Donegal. He says:

"The rulers of the earth issue commands, but a greater power far is given to the priest of God. Every day, in the Sacrament of Mass, he can say to the Son

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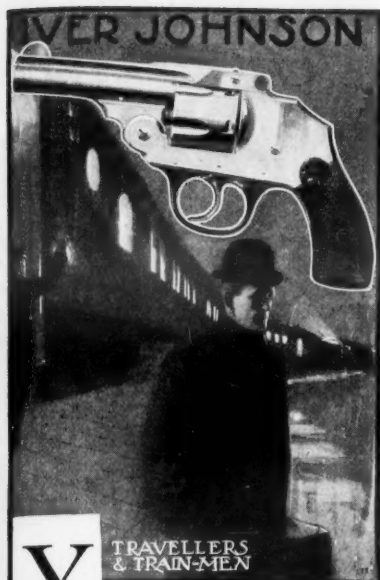
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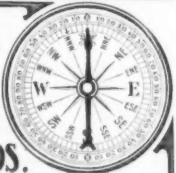
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of God: "Come down from heaven," and immediately Christ obeys . . . comes and meekly rests on our altars, within the little chalice or the cold ciborium.

"What earthly power can vie with this, or, may I add, what heavenly power either? The angels, indeed, see our Lord face to face, but then they are not permitted to hold Him in their hands or to control his movements. . . . The rulers of the world have power to open and close the prison gates of earth, but the priest can open and close the gates of heaven and hell.

"An earthly judge can restore the innocent alone to freedom, but a priest can give that blessing even to the guilty. . . . The angels, indeed, may keep away the evil spirits which surround this poor child of Adam; Mary may pray for him; but neither the angels nor Mary can remove one single sin from his soul. Who can do this for him? The priest of God. Go, therefore, where you will, to heaven or through this earth, you will find only one created being who can forgive the sinner. And that being is the Catholic priest."

These, surely, are words of no uncertain sound. There are no "ifs" or "ands" about them. They are words of the most pronounced authority, spoken by one who speaks "as one having authority" not only, but who firmly and sincerely believes in his authority and in the truth of what he utters with it. Such words can not fail to impress deeply the hearers thereof and to hold them steadfastly as long as they feel satisfied of their truth, which, unlike Protestant hearers, they are not disposed to question, or to investigate for themselves, having been taught to rely entirely and exclusively upon the word of the priest, who is regarded as the mouthpiece of the Almighty and the only one qualified to give instruction in spiritual things.

LET us now consider the Protestant minister. Does he preach "as one having authority," with positiveness and assurance? Ask him if he believes in God and you will not get the direct and positive answer that you would get from a priest, but he must stop to explain, argue, qualify, and dilate upon his reply, and when completed you are no wiser than you were before. Ask him if he believes that Christ was the Son of God and he will return an equivocal answer. Ask him if he believes in a future existence and he will not give you a direct answer in the affirmative. He will proceed at once to give you the "pros" and "cons," the arguments on both sides of the question without committing himself to either. And yet he will deplore "the decay of faith" and ask anxiously: "How can we reach the masses?" Little dreaming that he himself is the indirect it not the direct cause of "the decay of faith" and of the difficulty experienced in "reaching the masses." He claims the Bible is the "Word of God," and yet presents it to his hearers in a manner calculated to create in their minds more or less doubt about its being the "Word of God."

Upon the most important fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion there is among Protestant ministers a notable lack of unanimity, a most deplorable lack of faith and confidence. To the question, "What think ye of Christ? Whose son is He?" no two of them would give the same answer. The laxity of the Protestant pulpit is the cause of "the decay of faith" among the pews. Take the doctrine of immortality or a future existence. What did the late Bishop Foster of the Methodist Episcopal Church say of it? He thus wrote: "However it may awaken surprise, truth demands that we should make the confession that we do not know that death does not end all."

Is this not an agnosticism that would have done honor to an Ingersoll? Is it not equivalent to saying: We do not know whether the Bible is true or not? The Bible not only teaches a future existence, but records instances wherein the dead returned to life. It is not likely that Moses would have forbidden "converse with the dead" if converse with the dead was impossible; nor would Samuel have returned to Saul, or Jesus himself, whether God or man, have returned from his grave, whether in spirit or in body or both, if death ended all. The rich man who died was very solicitous about his five brothers who were yet living, and requested Abraham (deceased) to send Lazarus (deceased) to those five brothers (living) lest they should come to the same place of torment in which he was. Abraham suggested that those five brothers had Moses and the prophets and that they should hear them, but the rich man was of the opinion that if one from the dead went unto them, it would be much more effective, showing the possibility of the dead returning to and communicating with the living. But did Bishop Foster believe this possibility? Does any Protestant minister believe it? There is nothing in what the deceased Abraham said to the deceased rich man about sending the deceased Lazarus to the

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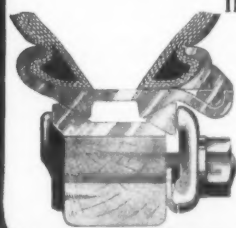
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Mends Any Leak  
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five living brothers that would in the least imply the impossibility of Lazarus going to them and communicating with them. It is because of such utterances from eminent divines as we have quoted that the Protestant laity is in a state of unrest and uncertainty regarding the fundamental principles and doctrines of the Christian religion. It is not surprising, therefore, that materialism, skepticism, agnosticism, rationalism, and infidelity are making such inroads into the Christian Church and that our evangelists (who have become necessary in consequence) find it so difficult to repair the damage done by the regular pastor. It keeps the evangelists busy rebuilding what the pastors tear down.

THE pulpit deals or should deal with faith, "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," but the modern Protestant pulpit attaches very little importance to "hope" and none at all to the "evidence" of anything not seen. It will take nothing on credit. Seeing only is believing. Knowledge only will satisfy. If faith is the victory which overcometh the world, that victory is yet afar off, and the Protestant pulpit's share in it is not very perceptible at present when "the decay of faith" is everywhere apparent.

Faith and hope are as legitimate in their spheres as knowledge, which they often naturally precede, and the preacher who can not speak to the heart as well as to the brain has no business in the pulpit. And this is what is the matter with "The Church in our Town." H. V. SWERINGEN.  
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### The Factor in the Village

OUR TOWN means any village in central Illinois. Just as such a place has white cement walks, holding it in one piece on the muddiest days, so it has its close corporation of the godly. Meeting houses surround the park, dominate the landscape. Business is huddled away by the railroad station. The elect, who likewise represent the brains of the community, go the rounds of each other's amateur entertainments and returned-missionary-lectures. These people believe dancing a deed of shame, drinking a crime, card playing a step to hell. With an equal fervor they believe in the sacredness of the whole church activity. Who could call the elders stern who saw them sitting around the walls at the church socials smiling while the young folks played Jacob and Ruth, Drop the Handkerchief, Spin the Plate? Then kissing games are permitted at private parties, and moonlight drives to and from ice-cream suppers give range to satisfy all but the prodigal.

ANY village is but a cross-roads church with a group of guarding houses, and the leading village father only a farmer who has come to Bible class, moved into one of those houses, and stayed all week. As the final product of the system, behold him with his vast frame, his thick neck, his piercing blue eyes—a great apple tree in autumn rosy and abundant! While city men of the same financial weight are half asleep over their Sunday supplements he is expounding Peloubet's select notes on the International Sunday-school lessons to a Bible class of twenty men like himself. This man may have been a scandalous boy. The Sunday-school children are equally divided between the foot-loose gang which runs the street at night, wildly inflamed by the darkness, and the good little kittens that stay by the fireside.

But all paths lead to Peloubet at last. The only social functions are church functions. The whole tribe continues to go to Sunday-school, repents with tears at the protracted meeting, and is mostly swept into the church. There is no institution to organize them into permanent bad citizens.

Telephones, rural free delivery, and the increasing tendency to read at home have broken up the in-fidel club that used to spit tobacco at the stove in the back of the general store, and the general store is shiny as an automobile, and the town has gone dry for good.

THE relentless censorship of the sewing society, the essays and prayers of the W. C. T. U., the very business authority of the Men's Bible Class, reduces the efforts of the chronic prodigal sons to a series of border raids. They get together into a private drinking and smutty story circle, but some new preacher strikes the village, swoops down and converts the ringleader. The gang is scattered. Peloubet wins. The wet petition is thrown into the waste basket. Everybody gets married, and oh, the lovely babies that ensue! I have seen twenty infants in arms in one small church, fast asleep, and the minister exhorting like an avalanche!

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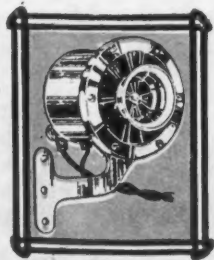
Children hear its sharp blast, no matter how absorbed they are in their tag or "One Old Cat." It is audible for blocks, even above the roar of elevated trains and the noise of traffic, and its note has a peculiar warning quality which compels attention. The romping boy and girl, the absent-minded man crossing the street with his nose in a newspaper—all are warned in ample time for safety.

If a child is struck by an automobile, it is because he did not hear the horn, or because he heard it too late. The horn is blown, but he darts from the sidewalk unheeding—and the tragedy occurs before brakes can be set.

A soft-toned horn attracts no attention, even from adults. Against children it is useless, as every motorist knows. Yet it is the motorist's duty to protect the children, because they have not learned to protect themselves.

The peculiar rasping tone of the KLAXON is intentional. It warns where no other horn is heeded. It safeguards children and pedestrians, and it lifts a weight from the motorist's mind and nerves. It is a long-range signal for warning unseen horsemen at bends and blind corners; but it is equally useful for emergencies anywhere.

**Your children are SAFE if the automobile uses a KLAXON!**



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Both Williams' Shaving Stick and Williams' Shaving Powder are put up in the Williams' famous Hinged-Cover Box. Samples of either Williams' Shaving Stick or Williams' Shaving Powder mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps

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is the favorite soap in thousands of homes because of its smooth, creamy lather, because of the fact that it keeps the hands soft and smooth and because of its thoroughly cleansing qualities. It is a delightful soap.



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**S**HAKE a little on the moist brush and apply the brush to the face. The lather is instantaneous—the same emollient, creamy and satisfying lather that has made Williams' Shaving Soap famous. It is still Williams' Shaving Soap, though in powdered form.